The Bombay Gazette.

No. 9,889—New Series. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, JULY 31, 1880.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follow:—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
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First insertion	8 As. per Line.
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In the Native Languages, double the above.

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SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matter as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wants of or Servant Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found. The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines	Rs. 1-0
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No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee* and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

Domestic Occurrences: Each—Two Rupees.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" OVERLAND SUMMARY.

Subscription for one Year, *Post Free to India*, Rs. 12. Postage to England, Rs. 6-8.
Price per Copy ..... As. 4.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

WILL DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

For Coast and Calcutta.

S. S. CHANDA, 2,021 Tons, on THURSDAY, 5th August, 1880, at 3 P. M., calling at Carwar Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Beypore, Calicut, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuttocrin, Colombo, Galle, Negapatam, Madras, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, Palur Tolleti, in the foregoing or any order weather permitting.

Conveyance to the Nilgherry Hills.—The steamers are timed to reach Beypore at daybreak, and arrangements have been made for a train to leave Beypore specially in connection with the steamers' arrival to convey passengers right through to Mettapollium, where they will arrive at 7-45 p. m., and after staying for the night can proceed up the Ghat early the following morning.

For Kurrachee and Persian Gulf.

THE S. S. PUNJAUB, 1,080 Tons, on TUESDAY, 3rd August, at 4 p. m., calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order.

For Kurrachee direct.

S. S. CALCUTTA 863 Tons, on SATURDAY, 7th August, 1880, at 10 a.m.

For Aden, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Inhambane, Quillimane, Delagoa Bay, Hodeidah and Jeddah.

THE S. S. JAVA, 1,465 Tons, on MONDAY, 23rd August. Cargo and passengers for Hodeidah and Jeddah can be sent by this steamer.

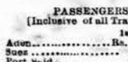
N B.—EXPORTS.—To save shippers the trouble of clearing and shipping, shipments not ex. ceeding five tons will be received, and Bills of Lading granted in exchange at the Offices of the undersigned.

Railway receipts for packages from up-country should be forwarded to the undersigned, who will undertake clearance and shipment.

IMPORTS.—The undersigned undertake the landing, clearing and delivery in Bombay or forwarding by rail or steamer packages by the Company's Steamers. Bills of Lading and particulars of contents and value should accompany forwarding instructions.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 30th July 1880. Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY, VIA SUEZ CANAL.



ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.
THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA BOMBAY
the 25th, and on the 1st
of each Month.

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY.
[Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.]

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Aden	Rs. 220	Rs. 150	Rs. 40
Suez	360	220	80
Port Said	380	240	90
Messina	500	340	140
Naples	500	340	140
Leghorn	500	340	140
Genoa	500	340	140
Marseilles	550	390	140

Including Wines and Spirits.
Without Wines and Spirits.

Children under 2 years, free of charge; Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE of CHARGE to the extent allowed in the Handbooks. All extra Luggage will be charged for at rates which can be learnt from the Agent.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—

MANILLA, to sail on SUNDAY, 1st August, 1880.

INDIA, to sail on WEDNESDAY, 1st September, 1880.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The steamers of this Company, as a rule, start precisely at 10 a. m. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.

First and Second Class through Railway Tickets, from GENOA and NAPLES to LONDON, are now issued here at rates which can be learnt from the undersigned.

Cargo for Barcelona and Odessa can now be booked at through rates.

For Hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent, Rubattino S. N. Company,
No. 2, Hammam Street.

Bombay, 1st July 1880.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

FORTNIGHTLY BETWEEN
BOMBAY AND LIVERPOOL.
VIA MALTA.

THE following sailings have been arranged:—

	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1880.
SPEKE HALL	2700	400	W. Grand.	about 31st July.
BRANKSOME HALL.	2100	700	R. Collin.	„ 6th Aug.
CITY OF BALTIMORE	3000	500	J. Verdi.	„ 21st Aug.
TRENTHAM HALL	2100	300	Jas. Shaw.	6th Sept.
EYDAL HALL	2700	400	O. Lloyd...	To follow.

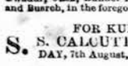
These fast steamers have been specially built and adapted in every way for the Bombay trade.
Each steamer carries a SURGEON and STEWARDESS.
For plans, handbooks of information and any further particulars apply to

EDWARD BATES & Co. } Agents.
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co. }

Bombay, 5th June 1880.

ANCHOR LINE

OF
TRANSATLANTIC, PENINSULAR, MEDITERRANEAN AND INDIAN STEAMSHIPS.



INDIAN SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY, LIVERPOOL AND MEDITERRANEAN.

	Commanders.	Tons.	H. P.	Nominal.
S. S. HISPANIA	James Laird	3390	400	about 14th Aug.
S. S. MACEDONIA	A. C. McFee	3272	495	„ 28th Aug.
S. S. SIDONIAN		1255	208	To follow.
S. S. ITALIA	Thos. S. Knox.	2245	424	„ „
S. S. INDIA	Geo. Read.	2239	500	„ „
S. S. BRITANNIA	R. Hutchison.	3060	400	„ „
S. S. OLYMPIA	John Craig..	2260	424	„ „

These Steamers have been specially fitted for the Indian Trade, and have accommodation for a large number of Saloon Passengers.
Each steamer carries a SURGEON and STEWARDESS.

Fare through to		
New York		Rs. 600
„	Liverpool	„ 600
„	Marseilles and Genoa	„ 450
„	Naples	„ 400

For plans, handbooks of information, and for any further information apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay.

N.B.—The New York passages are booked in connection with the Company's Atlantic Mail Service either from Greenock or from London.
There are weekly sailings from either place.

NOTICE.
HALL LINE.
S. S. SPEKE HALL,
FOR LIVERPOOL.

WILL sail positively on SATURDAY, the 31st instant.
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 26th July 1880.

COPPER-PLATE PRINTING, ENGRAVING, &c.

VISITING CARDS, Invitation Cards, Wedding Cards and Envelopes, Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seals, Seals for Stamping Envelopes, &c., engraved to order at moderate prices.

Also,

WOODCUTS of every description engraved at shortest notice and at moderate prices.
Specimens may be seen at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM TO SOUTHAMPTON, BRINDISI, VENICE, MARSEILLES, ADEN, SUEZ, MALTA AND GIBRALTAR.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched as above:—

Vessels	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1880.
— VENETIA	3726	450	J. Orman	31st July.
(a) DECCAN	3499	550	W. B. Andrews.	7th Aug.
— SUMATRA	2488	450	R. F. Briscoe	14th do.
(a) ZAMBESI	4311	370	A. Symons	21st do.
— TANJORE	2263	450	G. Scrivener	28th do.
(a) AUSTRALIA	3661	600	G. F. Cates	4th Sept.
— MONGOLIA	2823	530	E. M. Edmund	11th do.
(a) KAISAR-I-HIND	4 23	700	R. Methven	18th do.
— SURAT	3142	530	W. E. Breese	25th do.
(a) POONAH	3159	550	C. G. Perrin	2nd Oct.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (a) proceed direct to Southampton. By the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1880.
KHIVA	2609	450	T. Alderton	30th July.
LOMBARDY	2723	450	G. N. Hector	13th August.
NIZAM	2725	450	G. W. Brady	27th do.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT GALLE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1880.
BANGALORE	3242	450	H. Wyatt	30th July.
LOMBARDY	2723	450	G. N. Hector	13th August.
SIAM	3026	500	A. M. Adamson	27th do.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, Mazagon, at 3 p. m, on the day of sailing.

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 29th July 1880.

P. & O. S. N. COMPANY.

MELBOURNE EXHIBITION.

SPECIAL FIRST CLASS RETURN TICKETS, available for SIX MONTHS, will be issued to passengers visiting the Exhibition by the steamer of the 4th June and subsequent fortnightly steamers, at the REDUCED FARE of RUPEES SIX HUNDRED.

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 29th March 1880.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, JEDDA, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

THE Co.'s S. S. MEMFI, Captain B. Gelcich, will be despatched as above at noon on the 5th August, 1880.

Rates of Passage-money (exclusive of Wine and Spirits, which can be had on board at moderate prices) as under:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To Trieste	Rs. 400	Rs. 280	Rs. 140 0
To Cyprus (via Port Said)	375	295	143 0
To Port Said	320	255	131 0
To Suez	300	240	122 0
To Aden	170	130	66 8

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.
INSURANCES effected by the General Insurance Company (Limited), Marine Branch.
For further particulars, Freight, Passage, apply to

G. MARINITSCH,
Acting Agent.

Sassoon House, 7, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, July 21, 1880.

LITHO STONES FOR SALE.

ABOUT 5,000 lbs. of SUPERIOR GERMAN QUARRY LITHO STONES, second hand, of various sizes; in small lots to suit the requirements of purchasers.

The above are to be disposed of to make room for fresh material expected from England by the middle of next month.

For prices and other particulars apply at the "Bombay Gazette" Office, Rampart Row, Bombay.

BERENAG TEA COMPANY, KUMAON.

I WILL SEND to ANY PART of India by PARCEL POST PAID for Rs. 2-4 a 20 lb. box of my "Favourite Blend" in Black or Mixture. Cash with order.

For Rs. 17 I will deliver same at Moradabad Railway Station.

Write for samples to

MANAGING PROPRIETOR.

ELECTRIC LIGHT.

INDIAN ELECTRIC LIGHT COMPANY, LD.
Branch of the Societé Generale d' Electricite of Paris.

THIS Company is now prepared to undertake the LIGHTING, temporarily or permanently, of Streets, Squares, Gardens, Palaces, Town Halls, Concert or Assembly Rooms, Durbar Halls, Railway Stations, Work-shops, Factories, Mills, Press-houses, Docks, Jetties, Bridges, Towers, Beacons, Light-houses, Steamers and any place where night work is carried on.

The light is further specially suited for Nautches, Marriage Fêtes, Fairs, Balls and such entertainments.

Estimates will be forwarded, on application to the CHIEF ENGINEER, care of

MESSRS. PEEL, CASSELS & Co.,
Bombay.

THE RUIN OF AN INDIAN PROVINCE.
AN INDIAN FAMINE EXPLAINED.
BY
C. J. O'DONNELL,
BENGAL CIVIL SERVICE.

"This Pamphlet, which may be regarded as a sequel to the BLACK PAMPHLET, forms one of the most complete and merciless exposures of Indian mal-administration ever written."

"It shows land-taxation in Bombay to be ruinous, 'extravagantly heavy' and 'grinding' and nearly as bad in Madras. But mal-administration in Bengal is the chief objective for attack."

LONDON: Messrs. C. Kegan, Paul & Co.,
1, Paternoster Square.
PRICE—ONE SHILLING.

F. MURAGLIA & CO.,

GENERAL AGENTS and CONTRACTORS, Importers of Marble, Granites Cement, Tiles, Terra Cotta and other material, for the Construction and Decoration of Buildings. Fountains, Flower Vases, Statues, edges, &c., for Gardens.

Special Designs, Illustrated Catalogues, Estimates and Rates supplied for the Construction and Decoration of Buildings and any other Architectural Work. Statues and Monuments of any kind.

Always on hand a large stock of Marble Works and Marble in Blocks and Slabs of several dimensions.

8, APOLLO BUNDER,
BOMBAY.

BASEL GERMAN MISSION TILEWORKS.
TILES FOR THE SEASON 1880-81.

MANGALORE GROOVED TILES.—Since the first introduction of these Tiles in 1865, they have, on account of their Intrinsic worth, met with general approval, not only in the Bombay Presidency, and along the Coast, but also in the mountainous districts of Mysore, Coorg and Wynaad. All our Tiles are made from the best clay, scientifically prepared, and being thoroughly compressed and well burnt they exclude the damp effectually. For elegance, chepness, and durability they stand unsurpassed. As numerous imitations have appeared in the market, it is necessary to inquire for the "MISSION" Tiles, as they all bear our Trade Mark,

"BASEL MISSION TILE WORKS 1865."

144 Tiles cover 10 square feet.

SKY LIGHTS AND VENTILATORS.—These contrivances are of very great use, where light or air is required. They can be put in at any place desired, or removed to any other, without special provision in the structure of the roof.

FLOORING TILES.—These are made of excellent material, and have fluted grooves at the back and at the sides so that being carefully laid into mortar, they form a thoroughly compact mess, and do not get loose. A floor thus constructed is secure against white ants and damp. 340 Tiles cover 100 square feet.

HOLLOW BRICKS.—These are much less in weight than the ordinary Bricks, and being light and handy, they have for many purposes immense advantage over heavier building materials. Size 9" by 4½" by 3".

TUBES.—These are very useful for Drains, Water-courses, Closets, &c., and are made of different sizes from 3 to 7½ inches in diameter, length 2½ feet.

SAMPLES.—A sample box of Tiles and Bricks will on application be sent free of charge.
Every facility will be afforded to OUT-STATIONERS, in respect of freight, &c., by arranging for direct shipment from the Factory. For illustrated lists and further information apply to

WARDEN & Co.,
Sole Agents for the Bombay Presidency,
Office: 14, Meadow Street, Fort.
Depot: Near the Prince's Dock, Masjid Bunder.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE TURKISH CRISIS.

REDUCED PRICE.

THROUGH ASIATIC TURKEY.
NARRATIVE OF A JOURNEY
BY
GRATTAN GEARY.
With a Map and Illustrations.
IN TWO VOLUMES.
A few Copies left to be disposed of at reduced price, Rs. 6-8; Postage, Annas 8.

(*From the Russian "Golos."*)

The Author keeps strictly within the domain of fact; and, with great fairness, tells all he saw during his long journey over Asiatic Turkey. He does not exaggerate that which reflects discredit upon the Turks, nor does he withhold anything testifying in their favour.

* * * * *

Mr. Geary directs the attention of his readers to the fact that Russia, having possessed herself of Kars, now actually occupies in Asiatic Turkey the strongest strategic position. At any time she chooses she can annihilate Turkish power in Mesopotamia and Syria.

* * * * *

Mr. Geary states that the tribes inhabiting those parts are extremely dissatisfied with the Turkish rule.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE,
or at the Booksellers.

NOW READY.
A PERMANENT SETTLEMENT
FOR THE
DEKKHAN.
BY
W. WEDDERBURN, Bom. C. S.

Price Eight Annas.

May be had at this Office and at different Booksellers.

NOW READY,
BOMBAY GAZETTE
OVERLAND SUMMARY.

The *BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY*, prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe, contains, in addition to all the News of the Week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

Annual Subscription in advance) Rs. 12
Single Copy ..... Annas 4
"Bombay Gazette" Office, Meadow Street, Fort.

NOW READY.
THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT AND SUMMARY OF TRADE.

Published once a week at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

The Bombay Price Current contains—
A Specially-Written Market Report.
Freight Report, &c.
Summary of Cotton Exports during the week.
Imports and Exports of Bullion.
Quotations of Imports and Exports, and Customs' Duties.
Comparative Summary of Exports from Bombay, up to date as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the month, and for the same period as far back as 1870 and 1878 respectively.
Comparative Summaries of Imports of Piece Goods and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the total for the month, and the same period as far back as 1870 and 1878 respectively.
Share List and Rates of Exchange.
List of Vessels in the Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, arrivals and departures of Vessels during the week, and Vessels expected from Out and Home Ports.
Charters and Engagements.

Annual Subscription in advance.... Rs. 10
Single Copy ..... Annas 4
"Bombay Gazette" Office, Meadow Street, Fort.

COPE'S GOLDEN CLOUD.

A BRIGHT HONEY DEW TOBACCO cut ready for smoking, of full Aromatic Fragrant Flavour and manufactured from
THE FINEST SELECTED VIRGINIAN LEAF.
Per pound box, Cash Rs. 3.

TREACHER & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

RICH IN NITROGEN AND PHOSPHATES.
MELLIN'S FOOD
FOR
INFANTS AND INVALIDS.
A SOLUBLE EXTRACT OF CEREALS.
NON-FARINACEOUS.

WHEN dissolved in Cow's Milk and water it constitutes a PERFECT FOOD, capable of sustaining life and developing robust constitution.

	Cash.	Credit.
Small Bottles	Rs. 1- 0	1-2
Large Bottles	Rs. 1-12	2-0

Fresh consignments at short intervals are imported,
DIRECT FROM THE MANUFACTURER,
BY
TREACHER & CO., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 5 lines, Rs. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

HAMILTON'S HOTEL.—TABLE D'HOTE DINNER surpasses any in Bombay. Week days 7-30; Sundays 8 p. m. Splendid Dining Room, Drawing Room and Lounge.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA CRICKET.—PRACTICE MATCH THIS AFTERNOON, commencing at half past three.

LOST, between Churnee Road and Churnee Road Station, GOLD LOCKET, English made, Star-pattern, in diamonds on one side and M. M. C. in raised letters on the other side. Any one finding the same will be handsomely rewarded by applying to the MANAGER of this paper.

EXCHANGE.—A LIEUTENANT, 3rd Wing Officer and Quartermaster in a MADRAS N. I. REGIMENT stationed at NAGPORE, Central Provinces, wishes to EXCHANGE with a LIEUTENANT in a BOMBAY N. I. REGIMENT. Apply to ZERO, care of *Bombay Gazette* Office.

TO LET, DWELLING ROOMS and OFFICES in Forbes Street, a SHOP in Elphinstone Circle, and GODOWNS in Hornby Road. Apply to the Land Mortgage Bank of India, Limited, 8, Elphinstone Circle.

FOR SALE, at BENNETT'S AUCTION TO-DAY, a RANSOM CAB in first rate order.

TO BE SOLD, at BENNETT'S AUCTION TO DAY, a high caste ARAB CHARGER, height rising 5, a splendid saddle horse, ridden by a lady.

TASMANIA JAMS! TASMANIA JAMS!!—A fresh consignment just to hand Rs. 5 per 12 Tins for Cash only. Apply to W. J. ESSAI.

THE REGISTERED CHAMPION BILLIARD CUE, as used by all the best players, can only be had from JOHN ROBERTS & Co., at 18, Marine Street.

TO BE SOLD, at BENNETT'S AUCTION on SATURDAY, a high caste ARAB HORSE and BROUGHAM, the property of the late Mr. JOHN RYAN.

FOR SALE, INDIA RUBBER WATERPROOF SHEETS, just landed, 7' 1½" Rs. 10 each, 6½' by 3' Rs. 5 each. WALKER SON & Co., 28, Apollo Street.

ORRISALINE—A FRAGRANT LIQUID DENTIFRICE for preserving the teeth, strengthening the gums, and sweetening the breath. Prepared only by B. PHILLIPS & Co., Chemists, Poona.

FEMALE WORKSHOP, Grant Road. All kinds of Ladies' and Gentlemen's Under-linen made up on the shortest notice. Lawn Tennis Balls, and Under-linen in Stock.—Apply to Mrs. BIRD, Matron.

CUTLER PALMER & CO.'S BORDEAUX of 1875 Vintage, Medoc for breakfast Rs 14; Larose, St. Julien and Cantenac, Dinner Wines, Rs. 24-0, 22-0 and 18-0; Mouton, Rauzan and Palmer, after Dinner Wines, Rs. 36-0, 30-0 and 27-0.

CUTLER PALMER & CO.'S WHISKEYS and SCHNAPPS.—Fine old pure Irish and Scotch Rs. 24-0 and Rs. 18-8; Scheidam aromatic Schnapps Rs. 18-8 per doz.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1880. Price Rs. 5; with postage Rs. 5-2-6. Care of *Bombay Gazette* Office.

INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLER'S GUIDE, showing every Railway Station on the Indian Lines, with Tables of Fares, and other information required by travellers, with a Coloured Map of India. Published monthly at the *Bombay Gazette* Office. Price As. 8.

FOR SALE, A COLLECTION OF LEGISLATIVE ACTS. Comprising Sea Customs Act, Customs Tariff Act, Indian Ports Act, The Opium Act, The Bombay Salt Act, The Salt Act, The Stamp Act, The Indian Port Act, The Native Passenger Ships Act, The Abkari Act, Periodical Survey of Steam Vessels Act, The Steam Vessel Survey Amendment Act, and the Bombay Port Trust Act. Price Rs. 5, interleaved Rs. 6-8.—Apply at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

CHOPS and STEAKS, SANDWICHES, HAM, BREAD, and CHEESE, TEA and COFFEE, in five minutes, at PEARSE'S, 23, Rampart Row.

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED.

WINE DEPARTMENT.

THE Company's reputation in this Department is so widely and well known that commendation is unnecessary, suffice to note that after prolonged and careful attention, the Management, in conjunction with their AGENCIES in the Continental Wine Districts at

XEREZ,	AVIZE,	BORDEAUX,
ALTO DOURO,	EPERNAY,	COGNAC, &
MADEIRA,	RHEIMS,	COBLENTZ,

have succeeded in perfecting arrangements which enable them to offer an extent of selection of quality and price such as has not hitherto been presented in India; these efforts have resulted in such largely increased patronage, that the Management have the pleasure of announcing the Company's transactions in the Wine Department to be far in excess of any other House in India—"*dealing direct with the consumer*," and that their best endeavours in the future will be directed to maintain this position by an extension of the principles pursued in the conduct of the business during the past few years, of assimilating its interests with those of its constituents.

SHERRIES,	SAUTERNES,	CARLOWITZ,
PORTS,	BURGUNDIES,	SPIRITS,
CHAMPAGNES,	HOCKS,	LIQUEURS,
CLARETS,	MOSELLES,	BEERS AND CIDERS.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, & POONA.

NOTICE.

ORDERS are REGISTERED at the Office of the Mofussil Company, Limited, No. 6, Hummum Street, for RAW or BOILED LINSEED OIL, manufactured at their Factory in Oomrawuttee.

ARTHUR HUSON,
Chief Agent.

Bombay, 7th July 1880.

MINTON'S TILES.

MINTON'S ENCAUSTIC and MOSAIC FLOORING TILES for Halls, Verandas, Staircase, Landings, Bath Rooms and Fireplaces. For particulars and prices apply to

DAVID GOSTLING, Architect,
26, Apollo Street, Bombay.

WAR IN AFGHANISTAN!!!

CABOOL FIELD SERVICE TENTS of regular pattern, weighing 150 and 80 lbs. Price Rs. 150 and Rs. 75, respectively. Can be had at No. 4, Old Imambarra, Bhendy Bazaar Road, Bombay.

ADUMJEE PEERBHOY,
Government Contractor and General Merchan

NOTICE.

ON and after the 1st August, 1880, PAYMENTS on account of Excise Duty on Salt removed from the Bassein, Ghodbunder, Trombay, Panvel and Uran Works for export by sea or for inland transport by rail WILL NOT BE RECEIVED at the TALUKA TREASURIES, but must be made at the Head Quarter Office of the Collector of Salt Revenue in the New Secretariat, Bombay.

Payment on account of the duty on Salt removed for *local* consumption will be received by the Sorkurkuns at the above-mentioned places as heretofore.

A. D. CAREY,
Acting Collector of Salt Revenue.

Camp Kharaghors, 14th June 1880.

THE NORTH WEST PROVINCES AND OUDE ICE COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE EIGHT PER CENT DEBENTURES in this Company will be ISSUED IMMEDIATELY from the Head Office in London, and APPLICATIONS for same should be SENT IN and MONIES on account PAID to the ORIENTAL BANK, BOMBAY.

Forms of applications for Debentures, also Prospectuses, are obtainable from the Indian Branch Office, General Ice Factory Company, Limited, Eldon Road, Bombay, by applying to the ACCOUNTANT.

ALWAYS ON HAND,
AT
P. GRANT AND SON'S,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY,
SADDLERY AND HARNESS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
WHIPS, SPURS,
AND
MILITARY ACCOUTREMENTS.

N. V. CURRANEE & CO.,
INDIAN TRANSIT & GENERAL SHIPPING, FORWARDING, CUSTOM HOUSE, AND GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS.
OFFICES:—ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

GOODS and packages despatched by Mail and Canal Steamers, Railways, and Clipper Ships to all parts of the Globe with economy, safety, and punctuality.

Custom House and Dock business, Shipping, Bonding, Clearing, &c. transacted with promptitude.

Passages engaged Free of Commission.

Luggage Collected and Forwarded to and from all parts of the world.

Passengers met on arrival. Letters and Telegrams received to await addresses.

SUPPLIES.—Every article for Domestic use, including Wines, Provisions, &c.

Contracts entered into for Landing, Clearing and Forwarding Heavy Goods and Machinery.

Agencies and Correspondents throughout all the Presidencies.

WANTED TO CHARTER.

TENDERS are hereby INVITED for the CHARTER of a STEAMER capable of STEAMING EIGHT KNOTS an hour, and carrying 200 Tons of measurement cargo, with coal for six days' consumption, water, and provisions on board, on a draught not exceeding 11 feet, and of accommodating 12 first class passengers with all necessary table and cabin fittings on board, to be employed under the direction of the Charterers in making two voyages per month round the Island of Ceylon, touching at all the principal ports on the coast. The Steamer to be certified to be in good seaworthy condition, and Engines and Boilers in good working order. The owners to provide crew, stores, provisions, and water, and provision and cater for cabin passengers. The Charterers providing only coal for the vessel's consumption. The charter to be for a term of two months, from the first day of January next, on which day the vessel should be ready to leave Colombo on her first voyage, but the Charterers to have the option of continuing the charter for two months longer, paying for the vessel at a proportionate rate for the number of days employed beyond the first two months.

Tenders headed "Tender for Charter of vessel for Island Service," fully describing the Vessel, and stating terms of charter addressed to the HONORABLE THE COLONIAL SECRETARY, CEYLON, will be received at Colonial Secretary's Office, Colombo, up to the 15th November next.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

WITH effect from the 1st August, 1880, the RATES of COMMISSION CHARGED on the REALISATION of the VALUE of PARCELS and REGISTERED BOOK PACKETS sent under the "VALUE-PAYABLE" SYSTEM will be REDUCED to HALF what they now are and thereby assimilated to the rates of commission charged on the issue of money orders. The new rates will be as follows:—

On sums not exceeding			Rs.	0
10	...	Rs. 10	2	4
50	...	„ 50	4	8
75	...	„ 75	6	12
100	...	„ 100	8	0
125	...	„ 125	10	4
150	...	„ 150	12	8

and 4 annas for every additional Rs. 25 or fraction thereof.

The value of the contents of a value-payable article will be limited to Rs. 600.

Value-payable articles may be addressed only to the Post Offices which are Money Order Offices; and they may be posted only in Post Offices which are Money Order Offices. The former restriction limiting the posting of value-payable articles in Discharging Post Offices is superseded.

The amounts realised from the addressees of value-payable articles less the commission chargeable thereon will be paid to the senders by means of money orders.

When a value-payable article is presented at a Post Office, it must be accompanied by a memorandum prepared by the sender in the prescribed form, printed copies of which may be obtained from the Post Offices on application.

E. R. DOUGLAS,
Offg. Dy. Director General of the Post Office of India.
Simla, the 24th June 1880.

THE TEMPLE SCHOOL, ENFIELD HOUSE, PANCHGANI.

PRINCIPALS. { Rev. ALBERT YOUNG, and Mrs. YOUNG, of London, late of Bombay.

THE above School for boys and girls was established last year in consequence of the great need that was experienced for such an institution in this healthy Hill Station; and the success already attained is a source of hope that that want has been fully supplied. The School has nearly completed the first year of its existence, and it is hoped that it has gained the confidence of the Parents of the Presidency.

The chief desire of the Principals is to provide a pleasant home for children and to secure their genuine improvement. The course of study adopted is in accordance with the requirements of the Government Educational Department.

The premises are large and comfortable; the Commissariat is plain and plentiful; and due attention is paid to physical exercise.

Special attention is directed to the reduction of fees which has been made in consideration of many appeals.

TERMS.

Boarders over 10 years Rs. 35 per mensem.
Under „ 30
(This includes Tuition, Washing, &c.)

Day Scholars from Rs. 3 to Rs. 10 according to the Standards of Education.

Transfers and Sinking conducted by Mrs. Young, who is a certificated pupil of Sir Julius Benedict, from Rs. 6 to Rs. 10.

Cots, Bed and Table Linen, Plate, &c. provided.

At the close of the May Recess studies will be resumed on 1st June.

Testimonials kindly permitted:—

"Prospect House," Panchgani, April 20.

DEAR SIR,—I have much pleasure in testifying to the care and attention bestowed on my three children since they have been under your tuition. They have made satisfactory progress in their studies. I congratulate you on the success which has attended your labours and I have no doubt that continued prosperity will be the result of the good care that the pupils receive at your hands.

With best wishes, believe me, Dear Sir, yours faithfully,

REVD. A. YOUNG, Bombay, 20th May 1880.

DEAR SIR,—I am very pleased to be able to say that since my Niece have been placed in your care they have not only made good progress in their studies, but have also benefitted greatly by the climate of Panchgani. I can only add that they always speak in high terms of the uniform kindness shown them both by Mrs. Young and yourself. With best wishes for the success of our school,—Believe me, yours faithfully,

F. ROWLAND.

NOTICES.

FOR SALE,

A 3 H. P. HORIZONTAL ENGINE and VERTICAL BOILER in perfect working order. The boiler is almost new, being imported in 1878. The above are to be disposed of to make room for a larger engine. Apply to MANAGER, *Bombay Gazette*.

NOTICE.

LADIES' GYMKHANA,
MALABAR HILL.

THE HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING will be held in the Pavilion on SATURDAY EVENING, the 31st instant, at 6 o'clock.

F. L. STEEL,
Honorary Secretary and Treasurer.

WATSON & CO.'S ANNUAL CLEARANCE SALE.

CLOTH TABLE COVERS EMBROIDERED GOLD.
Size 6 feet by 6 feet.

GREEN, CRIMSON.
Reduced to Rs. 10-0 each.

GREEN, CRIMSON.
Reduced to Rs. 11-0 each.

GREEN, CRIMSON.
Reduced to Rs. 12-8 each.

GREEN, MAROON.
Reduced to Rs. 14-0 each.

GREEN, CRIMSON, BLUE, Superior.
Reduced to Rs. 17-8 each.

GREEN, CRIMSON, Very Rich.
Reduced to Rs. 20-0 each.

GREEN, CRIMSON, MAROON, Extra Quality.
Reduced to Rs. 25-0 each.

FOR NETT CASH.

ESPLANADE HOTEL,
BOMBAY.

AN
ARMY IN INDIA.
BEING
FOUR ARTICLES.
Reprinted

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

FRIDAY EVENING, JULY 30.

THE political telegrams received during the past few days reporting disastrous reverses to our forces in Afghanistan have quite extinguished the hope that previously existed, that the war was almost at an end, and that a speedy withdrawal of our troops from the enemy's country might be looked for. The effect of this news in business circles has naturally been to depreciate the value of Government Securities, but the decline has as yet not been excessive, and the tendency at the close is in favour of a reaction. The fact, however, that the war must now be prolonged for an indefinite period, will, it is hoped, have the effect of eliciting from the Home Government some expression respecting their intentions as to the amount to be contributed by them towards its cost. So far the promised statement by Lord Hartington has not been made, and we are still completely in the dark both as to how much the Indian Government will have to pay, and how that payment is to be made. The withdrawal or reduction of the weekly drawings of the Indian Council for a time appears to be the most probable and only reasonable course to pursue, and this Reuter informed us a fortnight ago it was the intention of Government to adopt. Up to the present time, however, the weekly sales of Bills have been continued at 30 lacs, and for next Wednesday again a similar amount is advertised. Rates of Exchange here have nevertheless been fairly well maintained, although the past week has been no improvement on the preceding so far as current business is concerned: on the contrary, the dulness has been, if anything, more marked. In Exports there has certainly been less doing, and Imports are not more active. Money continues easy; Government Paper unsettled; Shares steady; Freights depressed.

Crop prospects now occupy genera. attention and these are on the whole satisfactory. In the Deccan and the Southern Mahratta Country the rainfall has been about up to the average, and throughout the Presidency generally accounts are favourable. More rain, however, is wanted in the Berars, and also in Cutch. About Bombay itself the rainfall during the week has been very light, but the crops are all doing well.

MONEY.—The last published statement of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending on the 24th instant was again favourable. The Cash Balance nowed an increase of 7½ lacs owing o a falling off in the trade demand. No change in the rates of discount has been made, the Bank's nominal minimum still standing at 5 per cent. on fixed and 6 per cent. on demand loans, while in the open market accommodation is offering as before on easier terms against Government and other first-class Securities.

EXCHANGE.—The transactions in Sterling have again been on a very small scale, but rates have been fairly maintained, and close within 1-32d. per rupee of our quotations for last mail. The market opened on Monday quiet on the basis of 1s. 8 7-32d. per rupee for demand Bank Bills and 1s. 8 15-16d. for 3 months' sight Credits. On Tuesday, owing to an advance of ¼d. in the quotation for Silver in London, an advance of 1 32d. per rupee took place in our quotations, but the amount of business doing both here and in Calcutta was very trifling; and on Wednesday the advance, such as it was, was completely lost. The sale of Council Bills at an average rate of 1s. 8 3-16d. per rupee was quite as high as was generally looked for, and consequently rates of Sterling here were maintained. The particulars of the sale were as follow: To Calcutta Rs. 28,70,000, to Madras Rs. 10,000, and to Bombay Rs. 1,20,000. The amount advertised for sale next week is again 30 lacs. The market to-day has been quiet but steady, but there has been a firmer feeling throughout the day arising from a further advance in the value of Silver to 52 13-16d. per oz., and rates close as follows:—Bank Bills on demand 1s. 8¼d., 3 months' sight 1s. 8¾d., 4 months' sight 1s. 8 7-16d.; Credits, 3 months' sight 1s. 8 15-32d., 6 months' sight 1s. 8¾d.; Documents, 3 months' sight 1s. 8¼d., 6 months' sight 1s. 8 11-16d.; Francs, 3 months' sight 2·16¾. What the future course of Exchange will be it is more than ever difficult to predict, but with a prolongation of the war in Afghanistan the greater probability there is of a reduction in the Council drawings, and consequently of higher rates of Exchange. As we have previously pointed out, there is nothing in the trade of the port to maintain rates at their present level: our Export trade will decrease during the next two months, whereas Imports will be increasing. From the rise in the value of Silver at home it is evident that higher rates are generally looked for there, and with a material reduction in Councils drawings this will no doubt be the case.

On Calcutta, the rate for demand drafts is unchanged at Rs. 100 1-16, and for 60 days' sight Bills at Rs. 99¾.

On China, the quotation for 60 days' sight Mercantile Bills is Rs. 220 per 100 dollars. From Hongkong, the latest telegraphic quotations for 4 months' sight Bank Bills on London is 3s. 9¼d. per dollar, and from Shanghai 5s. 3¼d. per tael.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—Early in the week the market was very steady, and rates influenced to a great extent by the firmness at home advanced about ¼ per cent. all round. The news from Afghanistan, which was received here on Wednesday night, caused a temporary panic on Thursday morning, and a large amount of Fours and Fours-and-a-half per cent. Paper was offered at Rs. 95¾ and Rs. 104¼, at which, however, buyers were readily found,—and to-day there has been a steady feeling, and business has been done at Rs. 96 for Fours and Rs. 104¾ for Fours-and-a-half, which is only ¼ per cent. below last mail's quotations. Port Trust Bonds are steady at Rs. 94 1-16, and Municipal 5 per cent. Loan at Rs. 103¾.

SHARES.—The market this week has been fairly steady, and values have not fluctuated to any very great extent. Bank shares are unchanged, with the exception of Bombays, which are Rs. 30 lower. Among Press Companies, Forts have advanced Rs. 75 per share, Berars have declined Rs. 15, and Mofussils Rs. 5 per share. Among Spinning and Weaving Companies an advance of Rs. 10 per share has been established in Alfreds and Madras United, Rs. 25 in Alliance, Rs. 35 in Khatao Mucconjee, Rs. 30 in Jewraj Balloo, Rs. 15 in Manganas, and Rs. 20 in Sholapore. A decline of Rs. 10 per share has taken place in Bombay United and Morarjees, and of Rs. 25 in Coorlas and Nationals, Rs. 15 in Soonderdas and Hindustan, and Rs. 5 in Muzagons and Orientals. No changes of any importance have taken place in the value of Miscellaneous Companies' shares.

PIECE-GOODS.—As regards the amount of business doing in Goods on the spot, it is scarcely possible to have had a quieter week. The up-country demand has been limited to special makes, and the clearances from the bazaar of all descriptions are estimated at about 1,000 packages for the week. Prices, although not quotably lower except in one or two instances, are not well supported and to bring about business of any importance, sellers would accept a reduction from current rates. In the way of Indents and firm offers transactions have also been small, but there are no sellers in Sterling at any material decline, and for forward shipment the tone of the market is certainly firmer than on the spot. The up-country markets are the reverse of over supplied, and there is every probability of seeing increased activity as soon as the prospects of a good harvest are secured.

GREY GOODS.—The demand for 40-inch Shirtings has been moderate at about previous rates, and also for those of the wider makes. Both Printers and Madapollam meet with a fair demand for the season of the year, but T. Cloths are difficult to move at last quotations. Jaconets are as last quoted, as also are Mulls. For Dhoties there is a continued good demand. In *Bleached* Goods only a retail business is passing. Supplies, although not heavy, are in excess of present requirements, and prices are to a great extent nominal. Dyed and Printed Goods continue to meet with a great measure due to there being several chartered vessels in harbour for which seed was required, and these engagements being now completed, the price has fallen 6 to 8 annas per cwt., to-day's rate being Rs.6-10 to Rs. 6-12 per cwt. *Rapeseed* is dull of sale at Rs. 6 per cwt. for Guzerat, a decline of 2 annas per cwt. on last week's quotation.

WHEAT, owing to unfavourable accounts from home, has been dull of sale, and prices have given way As. 8 to Re. 1 per candy, the prices for Best White being now Rs. 31 to Rs. 31½ per candy, and for Red Rs. 27 per candy.

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 12-1-6
Carolus	,, 224
Mexican Dollars	,, 222
Five-Franc Pieces	,, 240
Bar Silver, 17 to 17½ bottomess	,, 106-10-0
Gold Leaf	,, 19-6-0
Bar Gold, 10 oz. English, 100 touch	,, 19-8-0
Australian Gold, 100 touch	,, 19-8-9
Bombay Bar Gold 100 touch	,, 19-7-6
Pekin Gold Bars	,, 18-15-6

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

Statement of Traffic for the week ending 24th July 1880.

	Open 1,268¾ miles. R.	a.	p.
Coaching	90 425	0	0
Merchandise	2,27,127	0	0
Telegraph	645	0	0
Total Rs.	3,18 197	0	0
Corresponding week last year, open 1,268¾ miles ... Total Rs.	2,62,710	11	4
Increase	55,486	4	8

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE Steamer Gulf of Suez, 1,014 tons, Captain G. Allan, will sail to-day for Pondicherry, in ballast.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's Steamer Hezara, 1,677 tons Captain Geo Sels, arrived in harbour yesterday from Rangoon, 26th June, with a cargo rice and timber.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's Steamer Coconada, 547 tons, Captain A. Morris, will sail to-day for Kurrachee with a general cargo, Mr. Gill, and 11 deck passengers.

The following is the list of passengers per Italian Mail Steamer Manilla, Captain Doders, sailing to-morrow at 12 a. m.:—

For Marseilles.—Mr P Lascelles, and Mrs Lascellas.
For Geneva.—Mr J Toke, Rev F Garatz and four friends. Mr Frederick Williams, Mr Crawford, Captain R C Nicholette, 1 m tain Vassallo, eleven seaman of the barque Amedeo, Col Holmes, Mrs Houtt, Miss Houtt, Rev F Angelo Curti, Mrs Worthy, one child and one servant, Mr G A Murray, Mr E F Stewart and Mr G Olcesi.
For Naples—Rev F W Ayerst.
For Aden—Mr Soorjee Khanraz and one friend, Mr Abdoola bin Salim and 1 friend, Mr Abdoola and 5 others, one child and three infants, Mr Scoltan Moosen and two friends.

DEPARTURE OF THE CHINA MAIL.

THE P. and O. Co's Steamer Khiva, 1,506 tons, Captain F. Alderton, sailed yesterday for China with China mail and cargo of 1,423 chests opium, general, cargo, and, Mr Cowel, as a passenger for Melbourne.

ARRIVAL.

July.	Vessels.	Commanders	From.
30	Hezara(s)	Self	Rangoon, June 26.

DEPARTURES.

July.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
30	Bangalore (s)	Waytt	Australia.
	Hougomont	Scotland	Monimein.
	Khiva (s)	Alderton	China.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—Steamer Gulf of Suez, Allan, to Pondicherry. Steamer Coconada, Morris, to Kurrachee.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

July.			
26	Mercedes (s)	Peace	Bombay, July 15.
	Gelric the Sailor	McNair	Liverpool, May 14.
	Hindostan	Harris	Liverpool, April 10.
	Pharo	Battistini	Bourbon, June 19.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

July.			
28	Meinam (s)		Calcutta.
	Malda (s)		Calcutta.

DEPARTURE.

July.		
28	Meinam (s)	London.

ARRIVAL OF PASSENGERS.

Per s s Meinam, from Calcutta July 28:—To Madras Mrs and Miss Carter, and Rev Burke. To Port Said—Mr Psycho. To Manilla—Mr de Souza. To Singapore—Mr Harvey.
Per s s Malda, from Calcutta, July 28.—For Madras—Mr Thomas, Mr A J Stewart, Mrs Deane, 3 children Rev Kroot, Col R H Sankey.

DEPARTURE OF PASSENGERS.

Per s s Meinam, from Madras, July 28:—To Galle—Mr A Hoopern. To Singapore—Mr S Dick, To Marseilles—Mr Doussel, Mr and Mrs Lee, and Kirby, 2 children.

DAILY IMPORTS.—JULY 30.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Branksome Hall s—100 cases copper sheets Benn Ashley and Co.

FROM LONDON.

Gulf of Suez—3 cases copper sheets Ritchie Steuart and Co, 285 boxes candles Abdoolhoosen Tyebally, 30 kegs nails Tyebally Abdoolally, 80 kegs nails Abdoolcadir Habutbhoy.
Khiva s—5 bales printing paper G Claridge and Co.
Ghana—127 packages paper 60 cases matches 200 boxes candles 250 casks cement 266 casks beer James Mackinnon and Co, 190 casks cement Byramjee Shapoorjee, 30,000 fire bricks A Murcott and Co.
Sumatra s—56 boxes bar silver [Rs 180,000] The French Bank.

FROM VENICE.

Sumatra s—84 boxes silver coins [Rs 2,50,000] The French Bank.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Manilla s—26 cases old tom Edujee Bazoujee.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JULY 30.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Speke Hall s—54 bales rags Nuthoo Soonderjee, 27 bales wool Jairam Dayall, 50 bales wool Pestonjee Dorabjee, 5 bales wool Govindjee Madhowjee, 2 bales carpets W and A Graham and Co, 23 bales cotton Gangjee Cutchra, 300 cwts mustard seed Khattow Veerjee.
Branksome Hall s—1,56 0 cwts wheat Anundjee Luckmedass, 4,000 cwts wheat W and A Graham and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Lampert s—70 bales cotton Ritchie Steuart and Co, 1,000 cwts wheat Ritchie Steuart and Co.

FOR UNITED KINGDOM.

Clara s—1,900 cwts linseed Ralli Brothers.

FOR TRIESTE.

Venetia s—100 bales cotton Knoop and Co.
Memfi s—30 cwt castor seed Woomerbhoy Chandbhoy, 59 packages tea Knoop and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Manilla s—600 cwts nopoyseed Ralli Brothers, 1 box silver coins [Rs 5,909], The French Bank, 35 cwts castor seed and 30 cwts sureyseed Woomerbhoy Chandabhoy.

FOR SUEZ.

Venetia s—2 bundles shawls Mahamed Hady Carrany, 20 cases silk Mahomed Sadnck Neenajee.

FOR ALEXANDRIA.

Venetia s—23 cases silk David Sassoon and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Khiva s—22 chests opium Hajee Essac Ellias, 25 chests opium David Sassoon and Co, 30 chests opium Currimbhoy Ebram, 3 chests opium E D Sassoon and Co, 6 chests opium Essac Sallay.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Khiva s—19 chests opium S E Sassoon, 17 chests opium Moorlidhur Beharilall, 8 chests opium Cursetjee Romanjee and Co, 4 chests opium M S Gubbay and Co, 5 chests opium Goodrai Singhsai, 7 chests opium Roogna h Jugonath, 14 chests opium Hammantram Ruderdeen, 17½ chests opium Tarachund Seetaram, 49 chests opium David Sassoon and Co.

HIGH COURT.—JULY 31.

[Before the Hon. Sir CHARLES SARGENT.]

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

LONG CAUSES.

124-80—Jefferson, B and D—Vrajonjee Jivraj vs Mowjee Soonderjee—Hore, C and S—Part heard.
436-78—R Skipsey—Veerjee Hunsraj and others vs Hurjiwan Lilladhur—Smith and F.

[Before the Hon. Mr. Justice WEST.]

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

LONG CAUSES.

693-79—Prescot and W—Vurjeevandass Madhowdas and another vs Mahomed Alikhan Ibrahim—H W Payne—Part heard.
807-79—Craigie L and O—H S King and another vs Lieut Col M R Bruce.
128-77—Tobin and R—The London B and M Bank vs Jaffer Khirajee—Tyabjee and S.
75-79—Jmardhan and H—Ramchundra Shamraj vs Vishnu Vasudeo Godhole.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

(Compiled for despatch by the Weekly Mail to Europe.)

Price—As. 4 per Copy.

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MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—JULY 29.

Welman, Lieut, 5th Madras N I, on leave, from Seetabuldee.
Stevens, Major, 2nd Madras L C, on leave, from Poona.

JULY 30.

Vibart, Major, 15th Bengal Cavalry, on leave, from Dera Ghazekhan.
Howes, Lieut Col, R E, on leave, from Ootacamand.
Nicholatte, Captain, Punjaub Police, on leave, from Karnal

DEPARTURES.—JULY 30.

Moore, Dy Surg Genl, on duty, to Poona.
Stevens, Major, 2nd Madras L C, to join, to Kamptee.

BOMBAY EDUCATION SOCIETY.

BYCULLA SCHOOLS.—Day scholars are received on payment of fees varying from Re. 1 to Rs. 5 a month according to Standard. Half fees for 3rd and all other children of the same family; Standards 1—3 in the Boys' School.

1—5 in the Girls' School. Apply to the HEAD MASTER or LADY SUPERINTENDENT.

Byculla 3rd Sept.

MESSRS. C. MARCKS and Co., of Bombay and Poona, have the pleasure of announcing that Mr. A. MENIST, Oculist's Optician, of Amsterdam and London, has APPOINTED them AGENTS for the sale of his CELEBRATED PEBBLE SPECTACLES and EYE-GLASSES, BINOCULARS, &c.

Mr. Menist makes his Frames of Gold and Silver only, which have been found to be the best metals for the purpose, his object being to obtain perfection as nearly as possible, without regard to cost. He does not use steel, for this metal rusts, and the joints become loose, altering the focus of the glasses, and so injuring the eyes; neither is there any economy in it, for in this climate it corrodes so quickly that it must be often renewed, while Gold or Silver are practically everlasting, and Aluminium cannot be used, for it leaves an indelible mark on the skin wherever it comes in contact with it.

Mr. Menist's Non-pressure Eye-glasses have a pring so made that it may be twisted in any direction without breaking, and they maintain their position when worn without any pressure, or leaving any mark when removed.

His 12 lens "Duchesse" are all Achromatic, and as powerful as Field Glasses.

His Field, Marine and Opera Glasses may be used for hours without causing the eyes to ache.

Mr. Menist has left instruments with Messrs. C. Marcks and Co. which enable them to test each eye separately, for it frequently happens that they differ more or less in power.

Messrs. C. MARCKS & Co., for the convenience of clients who may not wish to purchase Mr. Menist's glasses, have also in stock some of their own manufacture, at lower prices, in Gold, Silver, and Steel frames; and though the quality of the pebbles is admittedly not equal to those of Mr. Menist, yet it is very good, and much superior to most of what is sold as the "finest Brazilian Pebbles."

Pamphlets may be had on application.

NOTICE.

PASSENGERS TRAVELLING on the B. B. & C. I. LINE can obtain copies of the BOMBAY GAZETTE Daily Edition on the same day at the Bulsar Station.

Agent: EDULJEE PESTONJEE DESAI,
Wine Merchant.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

J. M.—The letter is not authenticated.

ONE LONGING FOR JUSTICE.—The matter does not come within our province. If "One longing for Justice" considers he has been unfairly treated he should apply to the aggressor's superior officer.

K. S. H. B.—We do not see that your grievance affects "the interests of the mercantile community." The reason for the refusal complained of may be due to the fact that the "spirits, &c.," do not come within the definition of exempted goods, "the produce or manufacture of the Indian dominions," &c.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

WARD—July 30th, "The Hive," Mazagon, Bombay, Charles Jonathan Hawkins, the only son of Mrs. and Mr. J. B. E. Ward (H. M's Customs), aged 11 months and 10 days. Deeply regretted.—Madras papers please copy.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

HADOW—July 22nd, at Dehra Dun, the wife of R. C. Hadow Lieutenant, 15th Sikhs, of a son, prematurely.
STORY—July 24th, at "Oak Bank," Mussoorie, the residence of her father-in-law, General Story, C. B., the wife of Lieutenant-Colonel Story, Commanding 1st Goorkha L. I. of a son, who only survived his birth six hours.

DEATH.

JOLLY—July 23rd, at Kasauli, the wife of W Jolly, P. W. D. Irrigation Branch, Punjab, aged 25 years.

The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, JULY 31, 1880.

TELEGRAPHIC communication with Kandahar is still interrupted and we are without any further information with regard to the disaster at Khushki-Nakhund. Attention is for the present, therefore, concentrated upon the position and prospects of the force which General Phayre is getting together with a view to the relief of General Primrose. The control of this force is, for all technical and strategical purposes, under the direct orders of the Government of India; and we in Bombay are very much in the dark as to what is being done with a view to hastening its advance. The Bombay Government is responsible only for transport and supply. The First Brigade under General Wood has been for sometime past moving up the Bolan, and is now well on its way. The Second Brigade, under General Brown, will move from Kurrachee as soon as the Sibi base is clear. These troops will, it seems, be probably replaced from Bombay. But no orders have, we understand, as yet been received from the Government of India upon this point. According to the best calculations which can be made, General Phayre can hardly move for fifteen days, and it will be necessary, under the circumstances, to move with all his force in hand, so as to be able to give a good account of any large detachment of Ayub's army, which may be sent to intercept him. The march from Quetta to Kandahar can hardly be accomplished in less than twelve days more. The relief of Kandahar, therefore, cannot well be accomplished under a month from the present time. The interval will appear painfully long to the public, who will have to wait until the end of August for definite information with regard to the events of the past week. But upon a dispassionate review of the situation, we may venture to hope that General Primrose will not be seriously inconvenienced by the delay, and that he will not run any serious risk, pending the arrival of reinforcements under General Phayre. His force is well provisioned. Of this fact, at all events, we are certain, for his own weekly store account places the matter beyond a doubt. He is possessed of sixteen guns, counting the four which were said to have escaped from the disaster at Khushki-Nakhund; and he has also at his disposal cannon which were found in the citadel of Kandahar when the city was occupied by our forces. When General Nott, during the progress of the first Afghan war, was hotly besieged, he was never in any serious peril; and General Primrose's force is quite as strongly posted, and is better provided in respect to arms and provisions. He has also this advantage, that no hostile force occupies the Kojuck, as was the case when General Nott was at Kandahar, and the relieving force under General England was at Quetta. Now the Kojuck is held by a British force, small indeed, at Chaman.

It is generally recognised that the first accounts of the defeat sustained by General Burrows were greatly exaggerated. The words "annihilation" and "terrible disaster" should be used with greater caution, especially by Cabinet Ministers. Fortunately before the telegraph was cut, it was ascertained that the number of those who escaped was much larger than the first accounts intimated. We know that four guns are saved, and that General Burrows is "all right." May we not then presume that the General, and a strong remnant of his force are bringing in the guns? It is not likely that the guns could come over the intervening distance without escort. The fact that they are saved argues the safety also of the men who must undoubtedly be protecting them on the march. The total of the force under General Burrows amounted before the battle to two thousand seven hundred men, and if a fair pro portion of these has escaped, as there is reason to hope, and even to think probable, the garrison under General Primrose's command will be considerably strengthened by the calling in of detachments holding outlying posts. It is not known, but there is reason to believe, that the posts of Mundi Hissar, Abdul Rahman, and Mel Karez have been evacuated, and the detachment therein withdrawn to Kandhar, whilst Gatsi and Durgai have been abandoned on the other side, and the men therein concentrated at Chaman. It is now highly probable that, under the circumstances, the 29th Punjabis and two guns in Khelat-i-Ghilzai have been summoned by General Primrose to rejoin him at Kandahar, and they may have already entered that city. The Pishin valley is quiet, and Chaman, like Kandahar, ought to be able to hold out until succour arrives. General Primrose then is in a position to hold out at Kandahar for months if circumstances should render a protracted defence necessary. It is to be hoped that the Government of India will not give way to the scare which was so generally created by the sensational language of the Secretary of State in announcing the misfortune which had overtaken General Primrose's brigade. Matters at Kandahar are by no means so desperate as they were supposed to be forty-eight hours ago. General Primrose has now more men under him in the city than he had then. The disappearance of a large portion of the ill-fated brigade at Khushki Nakhund is really the only material change affecting the situation which has been wrought by the unexpected success of Ayub. It might be different, were the Afghans capable of utilising, like an European force, all the advantages, moral and strategical, which that success would present to men of scientific military training. But the whole course of the war proves that though our generals may sometimes make mistakes, it is the habit of the Afghan generals to fritter away golden opportunities, and to allow the enemy to reestablish everything, and to punish them for having presumed to contest his superiority in the field. There is some danger that the Government of India may be tempted to withdraw our forces protecting the Nari line of railway, as the easiest way of procuring the necessary reinforcements. But such a step would be fatal, inasmuch as the abandonment of the railway would be a practical confession of defeat and sacrifice a strategical line, which would be of the greatest value in the future prosecution of the war. The sterling military qualities of General Phayre make all who know place the greatest reliance on his judgment and energy, and it is to be hoped that though the Government of India unfortunately passed over his claims to the Kandahar command, they will now be guided largely by his knowledge of the country, and of the enemy whom we have to encounter.

So much for the military situation on the Kandahar side, which, though serious enough, is by no means desperate. In a political point of view, matters, it may be frankly admitted, are much more serious. The effect of Ayub's victory cannot fail to have a most disastrous influence beyond the limits of Southern Afghanistan. Ayub Khan, after his successes, will never consent to acknowledge Abdul Rahman as Amir, and the Ghazni faction, who have all through fought for the son of Yakub, will now be more strenuous than ever against the representative of the branch hostile to the representatives of Shere Ali. Nothing could well have been more unfortunate than this defeat at such a juncture, and it is difficult to foresee where its mischievous influence will cease. The Marquis of Hartington we learn, is of opinion that the war may be prolonged in consequence of the loss of this battle, and it is impossible to deny that there is great probability in the anticipation. However, we must hope for the best, and it is possible that in the present juncture, as has so often occurred in history, the unexpected may happen, and by some means at present not easy to foresee, the Afghan difficulty may be solved without the indefinite prolongation of hostilities. Ayub's turbulent soldiery may once again mutiny. The Heratees and the Cabulees may come to blows for the division of the spoil which the success at Khushki-Nakhund obtained for them. Provisions may fail, and they may be obliged to disperse; or a blunder on the part of their general may place them at the mercy of either General Phayre or General Primrose. Some lucky accident of this kind may occur even within the next month to deliver us from the presence in the field of this tumultuous body of men. In any case the troops which will speedily be placed under the command of General Phayre will be able in a few weeks to take the field and avenge the disaster which befel General Burrows.

The communications from Kandahar, which we publish this morning, throw a very interesting light upon the state of matters in that city some ten days ago. There appears to have been something like a panic amongst the native community at the approach of Ayub's force. It was of course known that to induce his soldiers to march, Ayub had promised them the plunder of the city. And the fact that the garrison only numbered three thousand men irrespective of the force in advance under General Burrows, was regarded as making the chances of the defence well nigh hopeless. Numbers of the shopkeepers were emigrating, and property was everywhere being hidden and buried. The defection of Shere Ali's army was known, and indeed, at what time the Wali himself was in a most desponding frame of mind, and the continuance of his sovereignty was no longer counted upon by any one. It was known that large reinforcements have been sent for, but it was also known that their speedy arrival was out of the question, owing to the effect of the floods upon the railway. This being the state of affairs, it is difficult to understand the strategy of General Primrose, assuming him to be responsible for the continued absence of a moiety of his forces on the Helmund, some seventy miles from Kandahar, where it was exposed to the overwhelming numbers at the disposal of Ayub Khan, whose strength in artillery as in other arms, was no secret. It appears from a communication from Girishk, published in the little Kandahar paper, that on the 19th July General Burrows's force was still at that place, and that it was then found that Ayub Khan had crossed the Helmund, no doubt at some distance higher up the river, at some point, we may presume, in the Zemindawar country. The letter states that the force was to march to Khushki-Nakhund, some thirty miles from Girishk on the Kandahar road, where, the writer says "we hope to meet him"—an expression which of course must mean under the circumstances, that it was calculated that Ayub was marching in a transverse direction from the upper reaches of the Helmund to strike up the Kandahar road at Khushki Nakhund, and that the British column would come upon his flank at that spot. According to the rumours relating to the engagement to which we referred yesterday, it was Ayub who attacked the flank and rear of General Burrows's force. But the nature of the particular movements which led to the collision that ended so disastrously for the smaller body is as yet unknown. The private letter, which has been handed to us, mentions that it was understood General Burrows would meet Ayub's force on the following Wednesday; that is to say, July 21. None of the accounts of the disaster as yet to hand mention the day on which the action was fought. According to popular rumour it was fought last Saturday or thereabouts. Government has not given any information as to the date on which they first received the news of the disaster, and it is tolerably certain that they withheld the fact from the public several days. The first authentic information received in Bombay came to us by telegraph from London on Wednesday last; and it was not until the earlier hours of the following morning that the news was confirmed by official telegrams from Simla and Poona. It is difficult to understand the practical object of this reticence. We, however, only refer to it now in discussing the probable date of the action. The battle appears to have been fought, as we have said, a full week ago, and it was not until Wednesday at noon that telegraphic communication with Kandahar was cut off. It is but reasonable to conclude that in the interval Ayub had advanced leisurely upon Kandahar and swept round that city. We must resign ourselves to the continuance of the consequent silence, until the advance of the relieving force compels Ayub to retire from what ever place he may now hold to the south of the city. Until then it is not to be expected that we can have any information from Kandahar to supplement the news from that city which we publish this morning.

THE elaborate judgment delivered by Mr. Justice West, which we reported yesterday, had reference to a dispute between two members of the class known in Bombay as nautch girls or naiquins. The dispute appears to have arisen from a claim raised by one of those naiquins, who had separated or desired to separate from the guild to which she belonged, to have, what, it was admitted, was her particular interest in the common property of the community recognised to the point of enabling her to insist on a partition, that she might, like the son in the parable, take what was hers and go her way. But such a claim, it is evident, brought within the cognisance of the learned Judge the whole question of the nature and constitution of these guilds of dancing girls which are a source of so much keen curiosity and blank disappointment—for anything more uninteresting than the dance which gives them the name they are best known by it would be hard to conceive—and he important question as to how far and in what way the law should recognise their existence as corporate bodies. Mr. West's judgment, as was to be expected from him in a matter of this kind, is thick studded with historical information and parallels, doing much to illustrate a subject which must always be a deeply interesting one. But such points, interesting as they are, must not be allowed to obscure the vital characteristics of a judgment which, if sustained and followed up will, we hope, be the beginning of a great practical reform.

Nothing in a recent debate so surprised us—not even, let us say, the axiom that what was good in a little town must be good in a big one—as the assertion that the profession to which these dancing girls really belong is not, and never has been, recognised as a profession by Hindu law-givers. To our mind the facts are quite the other way. We have only to turn to the judgment on which we are commenting to find that it is recognised and classed among other trades by every Hindu law-giver. We are not, of course, going to read the Chairmain of the Corporation, who has just published an admirable edition of one of these law-givers which is the fruit of much research and ability, a lecture on Hindu law. The facts to which we are referring are so well known that we can only suppose that the Rao Saheb meant that the law did not encourage the class. But that it recognised it is beyond all question. To go no further than this judgment—if indeed it would be easy to go further—we find that Narada extended the same protection to the ornaments of a courtezan which he gives to the instruments of a musician, and for the same reason. While another law-giver, with whose name we shall not harass our readers, gives her protection against fraud in the prosecution of her business. To facts like these it may be added that a reference to the general literature of ancient India makes it plain that even in their very modified disapprobation of the class as a class the authors of the old law-books were, as in many other matters considerably in advance of public opinion. The courtezan is a regular and often highly respected member of Hindu society as depicted in the old novels and plays.

The question with which Mr. West had to deal was, of course, a narrower one, in that it had nothing to do with the legal status of a dancing girl or courtezan as an individual member of society. No one thinks it necessary or possible to take up the position that the profession referred to must be placed under the ban of the law. It is a different matter, however, when communities, such of those of the naiquins, attempt to set up for their internal discipline, customs and rules to which the law has given no sanction, but for which the protection of the law is, as in this case, invoked. Here Mr. West held that it was competent for the courts to examine and say whether the end of all such rules—the preservation and maintenance of the particular community—has or has not the sanction of the public conscience, and to give or refuse the force of law craved for accordingly. And when one follows the learned Judge in his review of the actual constitution of these guilds of dancing girls, it would not be easy to withold assent from his conclusion that the law can have neither lot nor part in their iniquities; and that it is not open to a Judge of the Bombay High Court to give the force of law to the custom according to which the junior members of these infamous firms have common rights with the seniors over the property of the firms; much less to allow the naiquin community to establish a new custom according to which such junior members might at any time claim partition. The plaintiff in this case was then non-suited, the defendant was stripped of all right but that of possession, and public attention is called in tones which will, we hope, attract attention to a moral evil of the most hideous kind existing—if happily not flourishing—in our midst.

For, indeed, it would be hard to imagine a sadder tale than that unfolded in this judgment. The merciful judgment of the common people of England, as DeQuincey has it, is wont to veil more such euphemisms as 'unfortunate' and 'misfortune,' the lapses from virtue which in England recruit from time to time the class that there corresponds to a large degree to these naiquins. But misfortune of this kind is the law of the naiquin's being, the air she breathes. For according to this judgment the guilds of dancing girls are maintained by "the female births occurring in the communities themselves, and by female children bought in infancy. (Every naiquin must needs be a harlot. *She is taken as a child*; she is taught lascivious acts; forbidden marriage, but wedded to a dagger by rites of corrupt significance; and then, at the moment of aptitude sold to some epicure in licentiousness. Her livelihood thenceforth depends on her skill and zeal in her base profession. Dancing and singing are subsidiary accomplishments, but they are only subsidiary. As the naiquin herself wanes in attractiveness, she must adopt a daughter *if nature has not provided her with one*; and, as a severance, is strongly opposed to the class sentiment, the worn out harlot recoups herself for the past by inflicting a like wrong on a new victim. Thus the evil system is perpetuated from one generation to another."

The italics in this passage from Mr. West's judgment are ours; but the whole passage is fitted to form a lurid picture from which the heart may well recoil in dismay. To a civilisation which knew of such things and encouraged them it might well be the writing on the wall to foretell imminent disaster and ruin. This revelation, however, will, we shall hope, be fatal to the system itself and not to the civilisation with which is so irreconcileable. Mr. West deserves the thanks of the community for vigorously calling attention to an evil like this; and we invite the co-operation of our brethren of the native press to give the people and their rulers no rest until this evil thing is put away from our midst.

AN officer with General Burrows' force, wrote from Girishk to the *Kandahar News* of the 19th July:—Ayub Khan is supposed to have crossed the Helmund and we march to Khushki-Nakhund on the Kandahar road, where we hope to meet him. The Wali is in our camp, very low spirited indeed, but glad to have saved his head. Of course he will be no longer Wali, and so this problem has solved itself and got us out of a fix. The weather is very warm in the day, but the nights are delightfully cool; the thermometer went down to 82° yesterday morning. All the troops are in good health. The two padres, Mr. Cane and Father Jackson, were seen well to the front in yesterday's affair (

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

THE DISASTER AT KHUSKHI-NAKHUND.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MURREE, JULY 30.

Telegram just in states that over two thousand of General Burrows's force was cut up, only about two hundred escaped. He was attacked by thirty thousand unexpectedly.

AFFAIRS AT KABUL.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JULY 30.

A message received here from Kabul, dated the 29th, says the mother of the late Abdulla Jan has escaped to Maidan from Kabul and joined Hashim Khan, who during Shere Ali's time married her daughter. She has much wealth, and being a woman of a restless spirit may try to keep the Yacob faction together by a liberal expenditure of money. General Roberts has returned from Jallalabad. Four hundred Safis have joined the Maidan malcontents. The *Pioneer* says Lord Hartington's statement concerning the restoration to the new Amir of the guns taken at Kabul is loosely reported in a recent telegram. It seems there is no intention to send back the guns brought down to Peshawur. Somehow, the Afghan guns originally captured by General Roberts have all along been kept at Kabul, in order that they might be given to any Amir who should be established with the approval of the British Government.

THE FAMINE REPORT.

A special London telegram says the Indian Famine Report, with the dissents of Messrs. Sullivan and Caird, has been published.

THE PREPARATIONS FOR THE RELIEF OF KANDAHAR.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JULY 31.

Communication with Kandahar is still interrupted. It is hoped that the Khelat-i-Ghilzai force has entered Kandahar. General Wood's and General Brown's Brigade, commanded by General Phayre, are ordered up. General Wood's already started. General Brown's will go when line is clear. 2nd Battalion 11th Foot is already in the Bolan Pass; also two regiments of Native Infantry. Troops concentrate at Quetta, where General Phayre waits reinforcements, which cannot, it is believed, reach Kandahar less than three weeks. It is nine marches from Quetta to Kandahar. A whole division will move up from Sibi, and some fifteen hundred men from the Nari, Hurnai and Gwal line. Troops from Sibi will move by way of Bolan Pass and Quetta across the Pishin Valley to Gulistan Karez, skirting Kwaja mountains westward to Kojuck Pass. The Bombay Government offered to send troops. The Government of India considered this unnecessary, but as reserves at Sibi and Quetta leave for the front, other reserves must be sent. The outlook is not so gloomy as seemed at first. Military men point to the fact from four guns coming in, and say this shows that some degree of order must have been shown. The stragglers are considered to be chiefly native camp followers.

THE LATE DISASTER.

(FROM THE PRESS COMMISSIONER.)

SIMLA, JULY 30.

General Burrows is reported safe.

The Mel Abdul Rahman and Dubrai posts returning towards Chaman along the line of communications have arrived at Gatai state that post has been attacked but is holding its own, and assistance has gone from Chaman where there is a strong detachment. Country reports say that General Burrows's fight was severe, both sides losing heavily.

THE NEW AMIR.

From Kabul it is reported that the Amir was to arrive to-day at Ak Serai.

General Gough was to move yesterday to Kilia Kaji, half way between which and Ak Serai at Zimma, a meeting has been arranged. Many people are now in his camp, principally Kohistanis, Nijrabis, Tagawis, Maidanis, Logaris, Ghilzais, Andaris, Tarakis and Tokhis. The Kabul merchants were well received and have returned reassured.

Country all quiet.

POONA SKY RACES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JULY 30.

HOGHUNTERS' PURSE.

Peacock	W O

TALLY HO STAKES.

Peacock	1
Enterprise	2

PONY RACE.

Utility	1
Donald	2

PIGSTICKERS' PURSE.

Skylark	1
Merodack	2

LILLIPUTIAN PURSE.

Snark	1

POONA HUNT STAKES.

Snow	1
Skylark	2

ORDERED TO THE FRONT.

The Rev. Mr. Ffennell, Chaplain at Ghoreepoorie, has been ordered to the front with the Third Division.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(*By Red Sea Cable.*)

STATEMENT OF LORD HARTINGTON.

LONDON, JULY 29.

In the House of Commons this evening, the Secretary of State for India, in reply to a question, said that, though the latest information from Kandahar was more reassuring, the recent defeat may possibly prolong the war. His Lordship also said, in contradiction to the announcement of the *Daily Telegraph*, the reinforcements would not be sent to India before the usual relief season.

REINFORCEMENTS FOR INDIA.

LONDON, JULY 30.

The 2nd Battalion of the 24th Regiment, of the 1st and of the 98th, the 1st Battalion of the 23rd Regiment, the 77th Regiment, and the 1st Battalion of the Rifle Brigade are ordered to India.

THE EUROPEAN PRESS ON THE DEFEAT.

The European Press comment on the defeat of Burrows's force, the German portion sympathetically.

TURKEY AND MONTENEGRO.

CONSTANTINOPLE, JULY 29.

The Porte has agreed to cede Dulcigno to Montenegro, to avoid a naval demonstration.

SERVIA.

The Servian Army has been ordered to be mobilized.

DATES OF SAILING OF TROOP-SHIPS WITH REINFORCEMENTS.

LONDON, JULY 30.

The following troopships leave Portsmouth on the dates stated, each taking one battalion and a-half :—

Orontes, August 3rd; Euphrates, August 6th; Himalaya and Malabar, about August 12th.

RESOLUTION ON RE-ESTABLISHMENT OF THE INDIAN NAVY.

The *Times* publishes a paragraph stating that Government has resolved not to re-establish the Indian Navy.

INTERVIEW BETWEEN EMPERORS OF AUSTRIA AND GERMANY.

BERLIN, JULY 29.

An interview between the Emperors of Austria and Germany is arranged to take place at Ischl on August 10.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, JULY 29.

The Bombay Mails of the 10th instant arrived at Brindisi yesterday.

LONDON, JULY 29.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed firm. Surats steady.

The London Cotton market has been quiet but steady.

Fair Dholleras ..... 4 15-16d.

The Manchester market has been steady.

4 per cent. Rupee Paper..... 80½

4½ per cent. do. 87½

3 per cent. Consols for account..... 97½

5 per cent. French Rente, 1872..... 119

Bar Silver ..... 52 13-16d.

Exchange on India, 60 days' sight ... 1s. 8½

The Bank of England Returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results :—

Reserve of Notes.....£16,400,000.

Bills Discounted .....£17,500,000 ...Dec. £100,000

Bullion .....£29,000,000.

The proportion of the Reserve to the Liabilities is 53 per cent.

WEATHER REPORTS.—JULY 30.

CANNANORE, 4-40 p. m.—Weather cloudy; wind N. W. Fall of rain 13 cents.

CARWAR, 5 p.m.—Weather bright and fine; wind N. or N. 4; thermometer 80·2; barometer 29·924. Fall of rain 15 cents.

MANGALORE, 4-25 p. m.—Weather cloudy, fair drizzing wind W, S. W.; thermometer 76·5, 75·5; barometer 30·706. Fall of rain 19 cents.

TUTICORIN, 4-12 p.m.—Weather fair; windW; thermometer 92; barometer 29·83.

VINGORLA, 5 p.m.—Weather cloudy; wind W. S. W. light; thermometer 79. Fall of rain 4 cents.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Colaba. In. Cts.	Fort. In. Cts.	Esplanade. In. Cts.	Byculla. In. Cts.
Previously registered...	39 68	41 81	35 15	39 5
July 29 Thursday	0 8	.....	.....	.....
30 Friday	.....	0 0	0 0	0 0
Total.....	39 76	41 81	35 15	39 5
Total Fall, July 30, 1879..	25 78	31 95	*	32 99

NOTE.—The returns from the Fort and Byculla are made up to 6 p. m. and Esplanade up to 6 a. m. each day. The return from Colaba is up to midnight.

* No rainfall registered last year; registration commenced this year from June 23.

SIMLA, July 25.—The barometer has risen since yesterday in Western and Southern India, in Burmah, and Orissa. Elsewhere the changes are local and unimportant. Moderate rain (1 inch or losse) has fallen at most Bengal stations (as far as reports have been received), excepting Patna, and 1¼ inches at Darjeeling. In the North-Western Provinces, Allahabad reports 1 tenth (which has sufficed to bring down the temperature 10deg.). In the Punjab, Simla has 9 tenths. From Rajputana and Central India the only report received is 14 cents at Goona; and from the Central Provinces, 2-tenths at Nagpore. In Bombay, Bombay reports ¾ inch, Surat 2-tenths, Sholapur 3 inches, and Belgaum 3-tenths (these three on the 24th). In Madras, Calicut had 8-tenths on the 23rd. About half the reports are wanting.—HENRY F. BLANFORD, Meteorological Reporter to Government of India.

OUR OVERLAND SUMMARY.

THE *Bombay Gazette Overland Summary* and *Budget* of this morning contain full details to hand up to date of the disaster to General Burrows's force at Khushki-Nakhund, the situation at Kandahar, and General Phayre's advance to General Primrose's relief.

THE Bombay subscription to the Irish Famine Relief Fund now amounts to Rs. 96 960.

LIEUT. J. BROWNE, 2-11th Regiment, has been appointed Station Staff Officer at Ahmednagar, vice Lieut. Anderson, 2-7th Royal Fusiliers, relieved.

WE have received several letters on the subject of the absence of music from the Esplanade bandstand, which used to be so popular a place of resort in the days when the excellent band of the 7th Fusiliers played there. The Volunteers' and the Marine Battalion bands play pretty frequently at the Apollo Bundar, and the question is asked why do they not play sometimes at the Esplanade bandstand? The latter is for some reasons a pleasanter place for a large section of the community to assemble than the bandar, and a band occasionally would be a great additional pleasure.

ORDERS have been issued for the families of the 2nd Battalion 11th Regiment, C-2 and F-2 Royal Artillery, and men proposed to be invaded next troopship season, now at Hydrabad, Sind, to be embarked at Kurrachee in the S. S. Ellora for Bombay. The families and men of the 2 11th Regiment are to join the Depôt at Ahmednagar, and those of C-2 and F-2 Royal Artillery are to be located at Poona.

THROUGH communication over the Sibi Railway, which was partially interrupted by floods since the 1st July, was again restored on the 22nd instant; thanks to the exertions of the Engineer-in-Chief, Mr. Storey, and the staff under him. Great credit is given to Mr. Mathew, the Traffic Superintendent, for keeping the traffic open in the face of considerable difficulties.

THE *Englishman* hears by telegram that Oochaik, recently Burmese Ambassador at Thayetmyo, is dead. Foul play is suspected as, after an interview with King Theebaw, the latter expressed a wish not to see Oochaik again, and, next day his funeral took place. The reasons assigned are the failure of the Embassy and assistance afforded to Nyoungoke.

IT is said that the Indian authorities have been requested to submit the name of some officer holding the rank of Lieut-Colonel, who has specially distinguished himself on service in Afghanistan, in order that he may be appointed [illegible] to be attached to the Queen.

A CONTEMPORARY understands that since the expiration of Sir Andrew Clarke's appointment, the work of the D. P. W. has been divided up among the members of Council; all business connected with military works going direct to the Military Member; and the other business being divided between Mr. Gibbs and Mr. Aitchison.

ENQUIRIES are still being made, departmentally, into the causes which led to the commission of the egregious blunder in the Budget. A Calcutta paper says the Comptroller-General, a few days ago, visited the Account Branch of the office of the Controller of Military Accounts under the orders of the Indian Government; and is said to be of opinion, after a careful inspection, that the system of accounts is bad, and that no particular individual is to be blamed for the mistake.

THE *Jam-e-Jamsheed* is greatly mortified to see the various ways by which Liberal Ministerstry to parry the necessity for rescinding the Vernacular Press Act. Our contemporary understood that one of the first things the Liberals would do on coming to power would be to remove "what they before agreed in regarding as a blot on the fair name of Great Britain." That they have hitherto delayed doing so, and that the utterance of the Marquis of Hartington last week on that subject shews no indication of a speedy fulfilment of their promise, is a matter of great disappointment to the native press.

REFERRING to His Grace the Duke of Buckingham's inspection tour, the *Madras Mail* thinks "the villagers on the line of march must be rather astonished at the requirements of scarcely more than half-a-dozen Britons, who, so far as they can perceive, are like any other Britons. The requirements of the Ducal party have necessitated the enlistment of the services of two elephants, three teams of Artillery horses, fifty camels, any number of bullocks, and a small brigade of camp followers."

THE new list of Justices is not altogether satisfactory to the *Rast Goftar*. That paper congratulates the Government of Sir James Fergusson as being the first to give prominence to real worth among other claims, but thinks there are still many names among the native public that would grace by their appearance the list of Justices if inserted among them, and on the other hand "there are some names that have managed to get in that can scarcely be said to be fit to appear in such company."

FIGHTING is not over yet in the Lumpa country apparently. A telegram from Rajamundry to the *Madras Mail*, dated 28th July, States:—Karam Taman Dhora (a rebel leader) was shot by Mr. Sweet, of the Police, on the morning of the 25th, and died on the night of the 26th. There was no casualty among our people.

POOR Mr. Borrodaile's portrait in oil is, according to the latest report, going abegging for a local habitation. The Committee of the Borrodaile Testimonial Fund appear to have requested the Ahmedabad Library to accommodate the likeness, but in the opinion of some of the members Mr. Borrodaile, during the period of his power in the land, treated them with no such special indulgence as to constitute a claim to kindly return at their hands. It was proposed at first that the Library authorities should comply with the Committee's request on condition that any surplus of the funds that may be remaining be given to the Library, but subsequently it was thought more graceful to leave it to the discretion of the Committee on act up to the suggestion, and the portrait was received without any compulsory charge.

THE following appeal is made to the public on behalf of a "Patriotic Fund."—Many princes, chiefs, and gentlemen of India having offered contributions to a fund for the relief of soldiers and followers of all ranks disabled, and for the families of those who have died during the war in Afghanistan, the Viceroy has appointed a committee to receive such sums as may be placed at its disposal for those objects, and to aid in their distribution in such manner as will best meet the generous aim of the donors. The Committee consists of:—The Hon'ble General Sir Edwin Johnson, K. C. B., Member of Council; A. C. Lyall, Esq., C.B., Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department; Colonel Allen Johnson, Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department; Colonel T. Black, Military Secretary to the Punjab Government; Colonel T. E. Gordon, C. S. I., Deputy Adjutant General. A circular is being addressed with the sanction of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief to the Commanding Officers of Corps and batteries which have taken part in the war in view to obtaining lists of those cases which appear most deserving of consideration. The sums hitherto contributed amount to a little over three lakhs of rupees, including one lakh from the Maharaja Bulrampur, a similar sum from the Nawab of Rampur, Rs. 20,000 from Raja Madho Singh of Amaitee, Rs. 10,000 from Maharaja and Maharani of Baroda, 5,000 from the Maharaja Holkar, and Rs. 400 from Thakur Pertab Bndr Sing of Sitapur. The Behar Landholders Association have contributed more than Rs. 62 000, including Rs. 20,000 each from the Maharaja of Durbhanga, the Mahrajah of Hutwa, and the Maharaja of Bettia, and Rs. 2,000 from the Maharaja of Doomraon (who also during last winter made large grants of warm clothing to the troops and followers in Northern Afghanistan), the inhabitants of the Farukhabad district have also contributed and spent 2,885 for a similar object. The grants will not be restricted to the men and families of the Bengal Army, the claims of those of the Bombay and Madras armies will be equally considered. All Government treasuries are authorized to receive any donations which may be remitted to them for the Patriotic Fund.

"FREQUENTLY drunk was Thompson, but always polite to the stranger," is a fine hexameter in one of Brett Hart's recent productions, giving an account of "Thompson of Angels." Why do not all the Thompsons on this planet to whom the first half of the line applies, emulate the redeeming quality of the Thompson of Angels?

LATEST NEWS FROM THE GIRISHK COLUMN.

THE *Kandahar News* of the 19th inst. publishes the following letter from the Girishk column:—"At 4 o'clock yesterday morning, 14th inst., we were all up and struck our tents for a move to a new encamping ground where we were very soon in position. About 7 o'clock we saw crowds of men streaming away for Girishk. They took a road leading eastward along the river, and we soon learnt that the whole of Shere Ali's Army had mutinied and were in full march for Kandahar by a ford about 8 or 10 miles higher up the river. They had 6 guns and any number of camels and formed a line several miles long. From our elevated position we could see them beautifully and longed to cross the river and head them. But for some reason or other nothing was done for an hour and a half when they had got away four miles up the river. The E-B R. H. A., 300 cavalry, 5 companies 66th, and 3 companies Jacob's Rifles and Sappers were then ordered across the river. The enemy, on finding themselves followed, drew up in line on a very strong position with their guns in the centre. They had no cavalry to speak of, but awaited the approach of ours. The enemy's artillery opened fire on our cavalry at 12-15. Our artillery were called up sharp, and after a few rounds the enemy's infantry bolted, leaving the guns, which were charged first by the Sind Horse and then by an oblique charge by the 3rd Light Cavalry. Only three of the gunners remained at their guns and were cut down. Four gun horses had been killed by E-B., but the guns themselves were untouched; all their gun ammunition fell into our hands. Our infantry were now ordered up to clear the vineyards and villages in which the enemy had taken refuge, and this was easily done. A stand, however, was made by some men behind a wall which was cleared by some of the 66th; the thirteen men who were keeping up a very annoying fire from it were killed. Five of them came out with swords and fixed bayonets in their hands—brave fellows!—but they were very soon shot down. The fight lasted exactly two hours, and the enemy are now scattered all over the place. Their retreat was most precipitate and over broken ground where cavalry could not act, consequently their loss was not heavy, but the Sind Horse and the 3rd Light Cavalry managed to collect about 150 camels. We also captured, besides the guns, a flock of sheep, a standard, a big drum, and two small ones, lots of carpets, rags, &c. Their loss must have been about 150. Our casualties were four of the 66th wounded—1 severely—and 4 horses killed. Our force reached camp again after a very hard day's work at 7 p. m. Shere Ali's cavalry, who declare they are faithful to him, were allowed to cross the river, but as they could not be fed they were started off for Khushki-Nakhund *en route* to Kandahar, where they will probably go quietly to their homes. No one knows what has become of the infantry; they made off eastward, so you may see something of them at Kandahar, but from the slight stand they made here they are not likely to give you any trouble. A party of the 1st Grenadiers was sent under Colonel Griffiths to take possession of the fort at Girishk and bring away the grain stored there. They brought in [illegible] and the remainder is to be brought to-day if Ayub Khan's advance guard, who was expected here last night, has not already appropriated it. Ayub was known to be 45 miles off the day before yesterday (13th), so with yesterday's march and to-day's we should hear or see something of him by the evening. If Ayub will come to terms you may see us back in a fortnight."

IRISH RELIEF FUND.

THE following additional subscriptions have been paid into the Bank of Bombay up to the evening of the 30th instant :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Amount carried forward	91,864	8	0
The Deputy Collector of Belgaum	15	0	0
Subscriptions through the Treasury Officer, Ratnagiri	5	0	0
Sub-oriptions raised in the district of Satara through C. W. Richardson, Esq., Deputy Collector, Satara	156	6	9
Do. do.	3	0	0
H. H. Hynes, Esq., of Broach	7	0	0
Geo. B Payne, Esq.	15	0	0
Subscriptions raised by the Mamlutdar of Dapuli.	2	0	0
Do. Collected in the District of Kanara by the Deputy Collector, Kanara	59	1	0
Narayen Dollabjee through the Political Agent, Kathiawar	20	0	0
Subscriptions through Col. L. G. Barton, Political Agent, Kathiawar, as follows :—			
Mr. Kumarshri Bhansingjee ..... Rs. 100			
" Narayenrao Vasoodeo ..... " 100			
" Hana Kuvar ..... " 100			
" Jugonnath Icharam ..... " 40			
" Madhaorao Narayen ..... " 25			
" Narayen Balcrishna ..... " 25			
" Mehta Sarabhai Dewjee ..... " 25			
" Baboo Keeori Mohan ..... " 15			
Other officials and merchants of the Navanugur State ..... " 1,209-2	1,639	2	0
Subscriptions through the Secretary, Bulsar Municipality	29	9	0
Subscriptions through the Honorary Secretaries, Irish Relief Fund, Surat, as follows :—			
Mr. Kalabhai Lullubhai ..... Rs. 4			
" Sorabjee Eduljee Wadia ..... " 10	14	0	0
Total Rupees..	93,938	11	5

T. S. WEIR,
DOSABHOY FRAMJEE,
MORARJEE GOCULDAS,
MAHOMED ALI ROGAY,
Honorary Secretaries.

N. B.—Gentlemen who have not yet paid their subscriptions into the Bank of Bombay are earnestly requested to do so at their earliest convenience.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Temple Bar, Concert 9 p. m.

VESSEL ARRIVED.—The following vessel arrived yesterday :—Hezara (s), from Rangoon.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday :—Bangalore (s), to Australia; Hougomont, Moulmein; Khiva (s), China.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s.s. Lamperts left the dock yesterday.

THE VEHAR LAKE.—The height of water in the Vehar Lake for the week ending Saturday, 24th inst, was 52 feet and 2 tenths; in the corresponding week last year it was 51 feet and 4 tenths. The total rainfall up to date was 39 inches, 42 cents; in the corresponding week last year it was 30 inches, 69 cents.

A COBRA KILLED IN THE STREET.—Police constable No. 223 D, doing duty on the Pedder Road, Malabar Hill, killed a cobra about 4 feet 6 inches long, while the reptile was crossing the road yesterday morning at about 5 o'clock.

ALTERATION OF TROOPS.—A detachment, consisting of two native officers and 86 non-commissioned officers and rank and file of the 18th Regiment Native Infantry, left Poona on the 28th instant to relieve the detachment of that corps at Tanna. The latter returned to Poona on the 29th instant.

CONCERT AT THE TEMPLE BAR.—Programme of music to be played at the Temple Bar this evening at 9 :—

March	Frischer Muth ..... Czerni.
Overture	Dieleichte Cavallerie ..... Suppé.
Liebs Voeglein	Gumbert.
Waltz	Freuet euch des Lebens ..... Strauss.
Funny Folks	Comic Fantasia ..... Gerald.
Quadrille	Fantaska ..... Kaulich.
Nancy Lee	Adams.
Waltz	Am schoenen Rhein ..... Keler Bela.
Potpourri	Traviata ..... Verdi.
Polka	Catherleen ..... Sommer.

AN OLD OFFENDER.—Goolab Kally Khan, a noted character, was yesterday convicted by Mr. Nana Morojee of attempting to obtain Rs. 3 from Curreem Ahmed under false pretences, and being an old joffender, was sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment.

GAMBLERS.—Hajee Ahmed Cassum and four others were charged yesterday, at the instance of Mr. Inspector Whitson, before Mr. Nana Morojee, with being found gambling in a common gambling house at Old Memon-wada. They were all convicted and fined Rs. 10 each.

ACCIDENTAL FALL FROM A WINDOW.—A Hindoo woman, named Nundoo, about 17 years of age, was leaning on the window railing of her room, on the fourth floor of a house in Rampart Row, east, on Thursday afternoon last, when the railing suddenly gave way and she was thrown out on to the roof of a house a few feet below the window, from whence she fell into the narrow gully between the houses. She sustained a fracture of the right thigh bone and several severe contusions. She is at present an inmate of the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital.

DIVINE SERVICES.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, GRANT ROAD.

Public services on Sundays at 8-30 a. m., and 6 p.m., and also at Dean Hall, Fort, and Nabob's Road, Masagon, at 11 a.m. and 6 p.m. and at each of the three places on Mondays and Thursdays at 7-30 p.m. English speaking natives are cordially invited.

IN THE HARBOUR.

CHAPLAIN—R. F. WINTER.

Divine Service will be held in the European General Hospital at 4 p.m. and in the Library of the Royal Alfred Sailors Home at 6 p.m.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

ANNUAL ATHLETIC SPORTS.

THE Committee of the B. V. R. Athletic Sports have arranged that the Annual Meeting shall take place on Monday and Tuesday, the 27th and 28th September next, on the ground in front of the Gymkhana commencing each day at 3-30 p. m. The events will be as follow :—

1. 100 yards Flat Race.
2. 200 yards do. (*Handicap*)
3. Quarter of mile Flat Race.
4. half mile do.
5. 1 Mile Walking Race. (*in full marching order.*)
6. 120 yards Hurdle Race.
7 & 8. Long and High Jumps.
9. Putting the shot.
10. Egg and Spoon Race.
11. Three-Legged Race.
12. Sack Race.

EXTRAS :—Tug of War for Companies
200 yards Flat Race for British soldiers and sailors.
200 yards Flat Race for Native soldiers.

No. 3, 6, 9, and 12 open to Volunteers of any Indian Corps.

ENTRANCE FEES.—For NOS. 1 to 9, 8 *annas each*. NOS. 10 to 12, 4 *annas*. EXTRAS *Free*.

Subscriptions are invited.

F. STOKES, Capt., 33rd Foot,
W. M. TENNENT, Captain,
Honorary Secretaries.

[Entries to be made and subscriptions paid to the Honorary Treasurer, *Col. Sgt.* Macrae, at Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart and Co., Elphinstone Circle.]

FORT POLICE COURT.—JULY 30.

(Before C. P. COOPER, Esq.)

THE CHARGE OF DEFAMATION.

MR. EDWARD DEMELLOW VS. DINSHAW DORABJEE.

THE enquiry in the above case was resumed to-day.

Mr. Russell, barrister, instructed by Mr. Jefferson, solicitor, appeared for the prosecution; and Mr. Boevey, of Messrs. Crawford and Boevey (solicitors for the Municipality), appeared for the defence.

Mr. John Alfred Moriarty, a guard in the employ of the G. I. P. Railway Company, deposed that he knew the complainant for four or five years, and that he had been to his house on several occasions. He saw a child's cot at the complainant's residence, but did not particularly notice the brass knobs on the top of it.

Mr. Owen Tomlinson, the head carriage foreman of the B. B. and C. I. Railway workshops at Parel, deposed that he knew the complainant for ten years. He knew one Mr. Thomas James employed in the same company, to whom he remembered selling a child's cot, which had brass knobs on them like those produced in court. He had seen the cot that morning before giving his evidence, and he could identify it as the one he sold to Mr. James.

Mr. William Charles Rowe, the Superintendent of the Municipal workshops, said that he knew the complainant for fifteen years. He was foreman under him, and had as such proved an excellent man and would never wish for a better. He (witness) visited the house of the complainant, and had noticed an iron cot with brass knobs. The complainant was not at all liked by the men in the shops because he carried out his duties so well. He inflicted fines on the workmen to the extent of Rs. 60 or Rs. 70 a month at times. The complainant was rather too severe upon the men, and he (witness) had often spoken to him that the fines were rather heavy.

Mr. Thomas Stevenson Weir, the Health Officer of the Municipality, said that at the end of last month when he was acting for the Municipal Commissioner in Bombay, an anonymous letter addressed to one of the clerks in the accountant's department was handed to him by Mr. Sorabjee, the chief accountant. In consequence of conversation he had had with Mr. Sorabjee he wrote to Mr. Mills, the then acting Deputy Commissioner of Police. The defendant was brought to him by two policemen, and he took down his statement in writing after he had some conversation with him. Defendant stated that he was five years in the workshops and he had performed private work for the foreman, Mr. De Mellow. He had turned four brass tops some two months ago for the foreman, which were not approved of, and he was therefore required to turn four others. Defendant also stated that the brass out of which the tops were made was given to him by a native Christian employed in the workshops, [illegible] the property of the Municipality.

Mr. Russell.—At the time when you made this enquiry, did you believe the statement made against the complainant to be true? And since you have made further enquiries, do you still believe the statement made by the defendant?

Mr. Boevey objected to the question, as the learned counsel on the other side was endeavouring to elicit the opinion of the witness, which was not evidence.

His Worship ruled that the question could not be put to the witness.

Mr. Russell.—Have you, since the 12th July, discovered that the statement made by the defendant was false?

Witness.—No, I have not.

The witness, continuing his evidence, stated that he had asked for two detective officers to go to the workshop and also to send a European officer. He himself went in company with Mr. Sorabjee and informed Mr. De Mellow of the nature of the charge against him. They went to the house of the complainant in company of some three police officers, Mr. Inspector Chislett being one of them. Mr. Chislett produced a brass top together with three rough ones that were then lying in the shop. After seeing Mr. Mills, who was the Deputy Commissioner of Police, on the matter, he referred the matter to Messrs. Crawford and Boevey, the solicitors to the Municipal Corporation.

After some cross-examination by Mr. Russell witness continued—There was a rule in the health department that none of the employés could bring a criminal action against another without the sanction of the head of the department. He was not aware if the rules applied to all the departments. In cross-examination witness stated that in reply to his question he remembered the Christian lad telling him that the knobs in question were made by the order of Mr. De Mellow, the complainant.

Mr. Thomas Day Chislett, Inspector of Police, gave evidence of the inquiry he made at the complainant's house, when Dr. Weir and others were present.

Mr. Thomas Mills, the Superintendent of the E Division, said that he made enquiries into the case on the 9th instant when he was acting Deputy Commissioner of Police. He remembered the defendant making a statement to the effect that the three rough knobs found in the workshop were given to him by the complainant to be finished. The witness then said that he sanctioned the present proceedings on the representation of the complainant that he was in a position to produce the man from whom he had purchased the cot with the knobs in question.

Mr. Mills' formal written sanction required under sections 41 and 44 of the Presidency Magistrates Act was then put in evidence.

At this stage the case was adjourned for further hearing till Monday next, the 2nd proximo, at 11 a. m.

THE MUNICIPALITY'S CONTROL OVER MUNICIPAL LOANS.

At the meeting of the Bombay Town Council held on the 29th June last, the subject of the diversions from the Surface Drainage Loan of six lakhs of rupees provoked an animated discussion, and it was eventually resolved that the then acting Municipal Commissioner be requested to inform the Council in what manner the Surface Drainage Loan, included in Bombay Act II. of 1880, had been used; and if any diversions therefrom had been made, to state the definite amounts of the same.

The Chief Accountant, in pursuance of the above resolution, submitted a report on the 14th inst., from which it appears that the Corporation had sanctioned a payment of Rs. 89,552 on account of compensation for land taken up for the Malabar Hill Reservoir site and the Tulsi pipe line out of the unexpended balance of the Surface Drainage Loan. The compensation, however, was paid out of the surplus cash balance, and the amount was not drawn from the Surface Drainage Loan. The whole of the Tulsi Loan had now been drawn. Rs. 35,71,511 had been spent up to date (14th inst.) and a balance of Rs. 28,489 only remained available; but Rs. 62,975 more, exclusive of the balance, were required for works and supplies which had already been sanctioned out of the Tulsi Loan on the supposition that there was a sufficient balance to meet their cost. A sum of Rs. 2,00,000 had been drawn from Government on account of the Surface Drainage Loan by Treasury orders of Rs. 50,000 each, and there was a balance of Rs. 46,276 out of the last order. The sums actually spent for the Surface Drainage works amounted to Rs. 1,53,724. The balance abovementioned ought, in accordance with the terms of Act II. of 1880, to have been kept wholly intact at the Bank; but as large sums of money were annually advanced from the surplus cash balance to save interest on the Tulsi and Surface Drainage Loans, and as the whole of the surplus funds were advanced for the New Drainage Works and for current expenditure, the above mentioned balances were applied at times, and are still being applied for current expenditure. As there was nothing in the Acts, (the Chief Accountant said in his report) about temporary advances out of surplus cash balance for Loan works, and for similar advances from loans raised for such works, such advances had up to this time been made with the result that large annual savings of interest had been effected on sums not drawn from Government. If this course was in the slightest degree irregular, the Chief Accountant thought that they must replace at once, by the sale of their Drainage Loan paper, the balance of the unexpended portion of the loans drawn from Government which had been used for ordinary expenditure. The adoption of such a course would, however, be remarked, cause a great loss to the Municipality in the shape of interest.

The Municipal Commissioner then asked for the opinion of counsel as to whether any portion of a loan raised for a specific purpose could be legally diverted to any municipal purpose other than that for which the loan was raised; and as to whether temporary advances from surplus municipal revenue from loan works or from special loans for ordinary municipal expenditure could be legally made? The opinion of counsel (Mr. C. F. Farran) was that Bombay Act II. of 1880 was not passed for the purpose of regulating the mode in which the loans of 36 lakhs and of 6 lakhs, raised by the Municipality from the Government of India, should be expended; but it provides for the due repayment of these and of other loans, past and future; and the Act consequently contains no provisions as to the manner in which the Municipality is to use and employ the loans. Assuming that no special conditions were attached by the Government of India to the granting of the loans, and that no special contract was entered into by the Municipality as to the manner in which such loans should be expended, counsel was of opinion that there was nothing illegal in the Corporation temporarily applying a portion of the loans towards the ordinary expenses of the Municipality, restoring the monies so applied out of its ordinary revenue. To permanently apply monies borrowed for one purpose to another and different purpose would be (counsel remarked) a breach of faith towards the lender, the Government of India. Such permanent change in the application of the loans should not, in counsel's opinion, be effected without the approval of the Government of India, although, in the absence of an express contract binding the Municipality to use the monies borrowed in a particular way, a court of law might not perhaps interfere to restrain such an application. Counsel was further of opinion that the Corportion could legally apply, temporarily or permanently, the whole or any portion of the surplus cash balance derived from municipal revenue for the purpose of the Surface Drainage or any other public works, for which a loan had been especially raised from Government or other sources. Counsel further advised that, if no condition to the contrary was imposed by the lender, a loan which had been raised by the Corporation from Government or from the public by debentures with the sanction of Government, for a specific purpose, could be legally diverted to any purpose other than that for which the loan was so raised; but it would be a breach of good faith towards the lender. In conclusion, counsel was of opinion that the Government of India should be requested to pass a resolution sanctioning the diversion proposed to be made from the 6 lakhs loan; and that an Act would not be necessary for the purpose.

In a memorandum dated 24th June last, the Municipal Commissioner explained that there are no conditions in the resolution of the Government of India, dated 20th December 1875, sanctioning the loan of 6 lakhs, restricting the scope of application of the loan solely and exclusively to purposes of surface drainage.

The whole subject was to have been brought before the Corporation at their last meeting, but was withdrawn by the chairman for the reasons indicated above. The matter now remains to be further discussed by the Town Council and the Commissioners, on the point whether it is desirable that the difference between the Tulsi Water Works Loan and the amount required to complete the Malabar Hill reservoir and filter beds should be paid for from surplus cash balance or from the unexpended portion of the Surface Drainage Loan.

CRICKET AT POONA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JULY 29.

A MATCH was played to-day in connection with our Gymkhana sports between the members of the Poona Gymkhana and the H. M.'s 24th and 78th Highlanders. The former scored 240 and the latter 109, leaving five wickets to go down. Lieutenant Anckstill, who is considered one of our best Gymkhana cricketers, was unfortunately run out after making 38. Lieutenant Ridley, of H. M.'s 24th, made the highest score (39) on the other side. The following is the score :—

POONA GYMKHANA.

Mr Anckstill	run out	38
Mr Vidal	b Macleod	19
Mr Bannister	st Ridley, b Heath	35
Mr Lyon	c Macleod, b Heath	37
Col Hogge	b Heath	39
Hon'ble G Vernon	c Carleton, b Macleod	0
Mr Campbell	b Heath	24
Mr Clifton	not out	4
Mr Chaanor	l b w, b Heath	0
Capt Peacock	b Heath	2
Mr Jackson	b Macdonald	8
	Extras	15
	Total	240

H. M.'s 24TH AND 78TH REGIMENTS.

Private Heath, H M's 2-24th	b Anckstill	11
Private O'Neil, H M's 2-4th	b Clifton	22
Mr Macdougall, H M's 78th ..	b Anckstill	3
Mr Carleton, H M's 2-4th	c Hogge, b Anckstill	8
Mr Ridley, H M's 2-4th	b Clifton	39
Serjt Macleod, H M's 78th	b Clifton	4
Capt Wauch, H M's 78th	not out	9
Mr Gawse, H M's 2-4th	not out	3
Mr Laud, H M's 78th	

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable Household Furniture, Plated Glass and Earthenware, &c., at No. 19, Gunpowder Road, Mazagon, on the Hill opposite the Parsee Fire Temple.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 31st July, at 1 p.m., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the above-mentioned place, by order of the Mortgagee, the valuable household furniture, of a gentleman, the same consists of blackwood and French polish tables, chairs, sideboard, couches, teapoy, towel horse, screens, book-shelf, presses, chest of drawer, wardrobe, camp cots, bedstead, dressing glasses, carpet- hanging and lamps, kerosine lamps, flower vases, table ornaments, plated glass and earthenware, &c., &c.

The above is now on view.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT THE POWDER WORKS BUNDER MAZAGON.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co. have received instruction to submit to Public Auction on SATURDAY, the 14th August 1880, at 4 p.m. on the premises the following valuable landed property belonging to the Mazagon Manufacturing Company, Limited.

All that piece or parcel of leasehold ground held by the Company from Government at a rental of Rs. 100 per month for a term of 99 years renewable, admeasuring 20,000 square yards lying on the south side of the Tank Bunder and close to the wharves of the Port Trust including all the building-, tanks, &c. standing thereon, and building materials thereof such as teak flooring planks, window frames, door arches, cast iron pillars and guitars, stones &c., &c., suitable for a factory or a spinning and weaving mill.

Full particulars and conditions of sale can be obtained at the office of the Company No. 17 and 18 Rampart Row.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 31st July 1880.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 4, FORBES STREET.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 31st instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their rooms, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood French-polished furniture, such as easy folding, reclining and drawing-room chairs, conversation sofas, full-backed settees, card and writing tables, three-light argand lamps, fish pond, flower stand, first-rate silk-paintings and oleographs, very rich table ornaments, camp cots, plate glass-door cupboard, chest of drawers, &c.

The property is now on view.

Also by order of the Committee of Adjustment the property of late Major Worthy.

A few lots of wearing apparels, portmanteaus, &c.

Also, a good strong iron safe on stand by Thomas Woolf and Co., Birmingham.

AT 1 P.M.

The property of the late Mr. John Ryan.

High-caste Arab horse, goes well in harness and saddle.

1 Light brougham in good order.

The property of another Gentleman.

1 Handsome fast-trotting iron grey Arab horse, 14-2½, four years old.

1 Ditto strong phaeton with a powerful iron grey Arab horse and harness.

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1 Handsome fast trotting Australian horse goes well in brougham and dog cart.

1 Fast Arab horse and a good dog-cart nearly new, with new English harness, a really first-class turn out.

1 English built strong hansom cab.

Also at 3 p.m.

The property of the late Captain Dixon.

A shed at Apollo Bunder for coals.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 31st July, 1880.

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Bombay, 22nd July 1880.

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☞ *The GUIDE has lately been thoroughly revised and considerably enlarged, and the attention of travellers is particularly directed to the table of through routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad, which shows at a glance how a tourist making Bombay his starting point can spend his time to the best advantage.*

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From Messrs. Rein and Co., Malaga.		
Malaga Sherry, 1878	Per doz. quarts	Rs. 16
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Do. do. 1872	,,	,, 20
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Do. do. 1871	,,	,, 21
Muscatel, 1878	,,	,, 19
Do. 1876	,,	,, 20
Madeira 1871	,,	,, 18
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Christy's Black and Drab Fancy Felt Hats	,, 9
Christy's Black Dress Hats	,, 15
Christy's Drab Shell Hats, from	,, 9

EVERY REQUISITE FOR TRAVELLERS BY LAND OR SEA ALWAYS IN STOCK.

COMPLETE SUITS MADE TO ORDER WITH A GUARANTEE OF A PERFECT FIT IN SIX HOURS' NOTICE.

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LADIES' GENERAL FRENCH OUTFITTING WAREHOUSE.
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Dark Cambric Costumes, from	Rs. 15 to 25	Long Sealskin Jackets, from	Rs. 75 to 4
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Thick Tweed do. do.	,, 25 to 30	Wm Ulsters do. do.	,, 15 to 2
Warm Home-spun do. do.	,, 20 to 45	Rain-coats do. do.	,, 14 to 1
Guernsey quilted do. do.	,, 35 to 60	Alpacca Cache Poutsiere	,, 12 to 1
Norfolk Travelling with extra Jacket	,, 45 to 75	Flemish Linen Dust Coats	,, 8 to 1
Warm Cashmere Dressing Gown, lined flannel	,, 18 to 28	Dark Cambric Petticoats	,, 5 to 1
Warm Oxford Jackets, from	,, 15 to 30	Warm Petticoats	,, 8 to 2

Complete Outfits for Ladies and Children, ready for wear.

Flannel in different Colors.
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Cotton and Merino Stockings.
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Terai, Hats.
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NOTE ADDRESS:

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NOTICES.

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WAR!!!
O! WORLD
O! MEN, WHAT ARE YE, AND OUR BEST DESIGNS
THAT WE MUST WORK BY CRIME TO PUNISH CRIME.
AND SLAY AS IF DEATH HAD BUT THIS ONE GATE
THE COST OF WAR. BYRON.

"Give me the money that has been spent in war, and I will purchase every foot of land upon the globe; I will clothe every man, woman and child in an attire of which kings and queens would be proud; I will build a school-house on every hill-side and in every valley over the whole earth; I will build an academy in every town, and endow it a college in every state, and will fill it with able professors; I will crown every hill with a place of worship consecrated to the promulgation of the Gospel of peace; I will support it with a thousand men, women and children, so that on every Sabbath morning the chime on one hill should answer to the chime on another round the earth's wide circumference, and the voice of prayer and the song of praise should ascend like a universal holocaust to heaven."—RICHARD.

WHAT CAN BE MORE TERRIBLE THAN WAR!

"I will tell you what is ten times, and ten thousand times, more terrible than war—Outraged Nature. She kills, and kills, and is never tired of killing till she has taught man the terrible lesson he is slow to learn, that Nature is only conquered by obeying her. . . . Man has his courtesies of War; he spares the woman and the child. But Nature is fierce when she is offended, as she is bounteous and kind when she is obeyed. She spares neither woman nor child. She has no pity; for some awful but most good reason, she is not allowed to have any pity. Silently she strikes the sleeping child with as little remorse as she would strike the strong man—with the musket or the pick-axe in his hand. Ah! would to God that some man had the pictorial eloquence to put before the mothers of England the mass of preventable suffering, the mass of preventable agony of mind and body which exists in England year after year."—KINGSLEY.

HOW MUCH LONGER MUST THE
CAUSES OF THIS STARTLING
ARRAY OF PREVENTIBLE DEATHS
CONTINUE, UNCHECKED?

FOR the MEANS of PREVENTION and for preserving Health, by natural means, see a large Illustrated Sheet, wrapped with each bottle of
ENO'S FRUIT SALT.

HOW to PREVENT DISEASE and PREMATURE DEATH by natural means, use
ENO'S "FRUIT SALT."

WHAT EVERY TRAVELLING TRUNK and HOUSEHOLD in the world ought to contain—
A BOTTLE of ENO'S "FRUIT SALT."
Without such a simple precaution the jeopardy of life is immensely increased.
ENO'S FRUIT SALT.

THE NURSERY.
BRAIN FOOD in CHILDHOOD.
SLEEP.
HEALTH in CHILDHOOD.
FRESH AIR, and
ENO'S FRUIT SALT
PREPARED FROM SOUND RIPE FRUIT.

IMPORTANT to PARENTS.

SHOULD a parent have nothing to bestow on a child but a narrow education, still he will bless you if you form his body to health, and strength, and activity, whether he earns his simple meal by labour at the plough, anvil, or axe. On the contrary if you neglect his health and strength, and leave him a debilitated wretch, he will curse you, though a millionaire.
ENO'S FRUIT SALT is an INDISPENSABLE REQUISITE in the PRESERVATION of CHILDREN'S HEALTH.

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